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# JUBILEE MANUAL

Containing Historical Sketch  
of Boston and Vicinity, and  
the Program of the Fiftieth  
Anniversary of the American  
Missionary Association to be  
held in Tremont Temple, Park  
St. Church, and Faneuil Hall,  
Boston, October 20-22, 1896

By Rev. Wm. E. Barton.

---

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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“And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year,  
and proclaim liberty throughout all the  
land, unto all the inhabitants thereof:  
It shall be a jubilee unto you.” ∴ ∴ ∴

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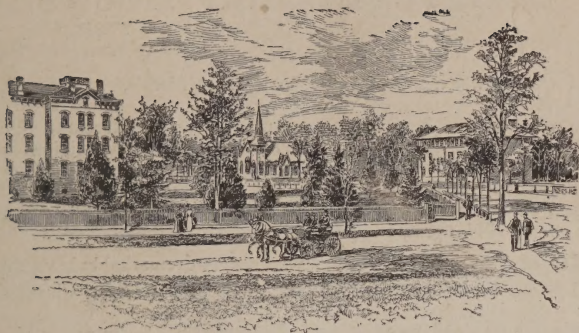
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WILLIAM GOODELL FROST, D.D., *President.*

E. P. FAIRCHILD, *Treasurer.*

*Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.*

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A. M. A. are invited to visit the*

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**Life of James Powell,** for many years Secretary of this Association. Edited by H. PORTER SMITH. Price \$1.00. 75 cts. at the Congregational Bookstore.

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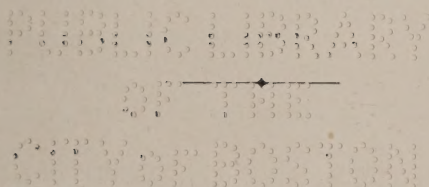
BEACON AND SOMERSET STS.  
BOSTON.



# JUBILEE MANUAL

CONTAINING

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BOSTON AND VICINITY AND THE PRO-  
GRAM OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN  
MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, TO BE HELD IN TREMONT  
TEMPLE, PARK STREET CHURCH, AND  
FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS.,  
OCT. 20-22, 1896.



[BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE  
OF ARRANGEMENTS.]

1896.

PRINTING of every description artistically and promptly executed

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## INTRODUCTION.

THE Committee of Arrangements has pleasure in handing to each delegate to the American Missionary Association Jubilee this Manual, which it hopes may prove of value to them while in Boston, and of interest afterward. We have printed here the official program with such information concerning the Jubilee and Boston as seemed appropriate and convenient. We at first contemplated printing here the roll of the Association, from the advance assignments of delegates, but this proved impracticable. We intend, however, to secure the printing of the roll in one or more papers in Boston, and we suggest that each delegate cut it out and paste it into this book, covering with it such of the advertising pages as may be of least interest to him. We have admitted advertising matter to pay the cost of printing this book, and without this arrangement should not have felt justified in incurring so large expense as would necessarily have been involved. The money received by us from the churches we have endeavored to expend wisely and economically. The advertisements are all of reliable houses, and we gladly recommend them to our readers.

The literary matter of this book has been prepared by the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements with such care as he has found possible in the midst of many and pressing duties. No effort at originality has been attempted, nor would it have been easily possible. Items have been freely appropriated from many sources, as they have been gathered by the author during the last four years. The sources of quotations will usually be recognized, and no pains has been taken to change the form of matter that suited the purposes of this little book. Most of it, however, has been wrought over, and the matter includes some notes not known to be in print

elsewhere, but for these no originality is claimed, as they are common property.

On behalf of the Boston Ministers' Meeting, which appointed us, we heartily welcome to Boston the American Missionary Association. We have endeavored to be thoughtful for the comfort of the Association and its guests, and wish them all a profitable meeting, and most pleasant memories of this visit to "the Hub." The Association has gathered here together some few of those who have companied with it and its loyal supporters from the very first, with a multitude of those to whom the record of ante-bellum struggles and the heroism of those who gave themselves a half century ago to the work for human freedom is but history and a tradition and not at all a memory. May the mantle of the venerable men whom this gathering brings forth, never to witness another such a convocation, descend upon those who see in them the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! And in them may the Association find its hope for another yet more blessed half century of faithful and devoted service to God and our country.

W. E. B.



## LOCAL COMMITTEES.

THE Boston Ministers' Meeting appointed early last spring a Committee of Arrangements with full power to appoint sub-committees and to make all arrangements for the coming and entertainment of the Jubilee. This committee, in conference with the secretaries in the Boston and New York offices, arranged the program, secured the places of meeting, and attended to the major arrangements. It appointed its members, except the chairman, chairman of four sub-committees, that at each of its meetings there might be reports of the progress of every part of the work. This method has combined in a very satisfactory way the advantages of a large and a small committee. The money required was paid by the churches of Boston and vicinity, promptly and generously. As meetings of this character often incur expense above the amount of the original estimate, leaving a deficit to be made up with difficulty, it may be well to say that all expenses have been kept within the estimates originally submitted, and that the committee will close its books without a deficit, and possibly with a small balance, which will be paid into the treasury of the Association as a contribution from the churches of Boston and vicinity.

### *Committee of Arrangements.*

REV. WILLIAM E. BARTON, D.D., Chairman, Pastor of the Shawmut Church, corner West Brookline and Tremont Streets, Boston.

REV. CHARLES H. BEALE, D.D., Chairman Entertainment Committee, Pastor of the Immanuel Church, 33 Waverley Street, Roxbury, Mass.

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**PRESENT OFFICERS**  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.**

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# Program.

---

Meetings not otherwise designated are in

## TREMONT TEMPLE.

---

*Presiding Officer,*

MERRILL E. GATES, LL.D., President of the Society, Amherst, Mass.

Precentor, Mr. Marshall M. Cutter.

Organists, Messrs. E. B. Rice and F. L. Stone.

### **2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, October 20.**

**Devotional Service.** Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton, Mass.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

#### **Addresses of Welcome:**

On behalf of the Commonwealth, Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts.

On behalf of the City, Hon. Mayor Josiah Quincy, Mayor of the City of Boston.

On behalf of the Churches, Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., Pastor of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston.

**Response.** President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., President of the Society.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

#### **Organization and Business.**

**Treasurer's Report.** H. W. Hubbard.

**Fiftieth Annual Report of Executive Committee.** Presented by Rev. A. J. Lyman, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Benediction.**

---

### **7.30 o'clock Tuesday Evening.**

**Anthem.** "Great and Marvellous are thy Works." *Barnby.* By Choir of Park Street Church.

**Devotional Exercises.** Rev. Henry J. Patrick, D.D., Newtonville, Mass.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

**Sermon.** Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Communion.** Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D.D., Newton, Mass., President E. M. Cravath, D.D., President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

**Benediction.**

## **9 o'clock Wednesday morning, October 21.**

**Devotional Exercises.**

**Reports of Committees, Business, etc.**

**Work among the Chinese.** Mr. Yong Kay, Boston; Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, Hartford, Conn.

**Work among the Indians.** Rev. A. L. Riggs, D.D., Santee Agency, Arthur Tebbetts, Cannon Ball Mission, N. D.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

**Address.** Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., Kansas City, Mo.

**Prayer.**

**Closing Exercises.**

## **PATRIOTIC MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL, 12 M., NOON.**

*Chairman,* Hon. S. B. Capen, Mass.

**Speakers.** Rev. R. R. Meredith, D.D., Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D.

**Slave Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

---

## **2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.**

**Work among the Negroes:**

(a) Church work. Rev. James Brown, Ala.

(b) School work. Rev. J. R. Savage, Ala.

**Historical Address.** Rev. M. E. Strieby, D.D.

**Address.** Bishop Charles V. Galloway, D.D., Honorary Secretary of the A. M. A., Jackson, Miss.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

**Work Among the American Highlanders:**

(a) School work. Professor J. C. Campbell, Ala.

(b) Church work. Rev. W. G. Olinger, Williamsburg, Ky.

(c) Address. Rev. James Brand, D.D., Oberlin, Ohio.

**Benediction.**

---

## **7.30 o'clock Wednesday evening.**

**Synthetic view of the work** in ten-minute addresses:

Chinese. Mr. Yong Kay.

Negro. Rev. A. C. Garner, Texas.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

Mountain White. Rev. W. W. Dorman.

Indian. Rev. John Bluecloud.

**Address.** Associate Justice Brewer, LL.D., Washington, D. C.



**Y. P. S. C. E. Meeting, Wednesday, October 21, 7.30 P.M.**

**PARK STREET CHURCH.**

*Chairman*, J. W. Baer, General Secretary Y. P. S. C. E. Rev. Wallace Nutting, D.D., R. I.; Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Mass.; Rev. W. G. Olinger, Ky.; Miss M. C. Collins, N. Dak.

**Music** by Boston Christian Endeavor Chorus. George K. Somerby, Leader. Organists, Messrs. E. B. Rice and F. L. Stone. Shawmut Congregational Sunday-school Orchestra. Walter I. Dole, Leader.

**Slave Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

---

**Thursday morning, October 22.**

**Six-minute greetings** from sister societies:

Sunday-School and Publishing Society. Rev. George M. Boynton, D.D.

Congregational Church Building Society. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D.

Congregational Education Society. Hon. Thomas Weston.

American Board. Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D.

Home Missionary Society. Rev. Wm. Kincaid, D.D.

**Address.** Patriotic bearings of the work. Rev. C. W. Hiatt, D.D., Peoria, Ill.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

**Address.** Sociological bearings of the work. Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., LL.D., Columbus, Ohio.

---

**PATRIOTIC MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL, 12 M. NOON.**

*Chairman*, Hon. A. H. Wellman, Mass.

**Speakers.** Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.

**Slave Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

---

**2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.**

**Address.** Universal Brotherhood. Bishop Benjamin F. Tanner, D.D., of Pennsylvania.

**Addresses:**

Jubilee Year and Jubilee Shares. Rev. N. Boynton, D.D., Detroit, Mich.; Rev. R. R. Meredith, D.D., Brooklyn.

3.45, Business Meeting.

## **Women's Session, 2 o'clock. Park Street Church.**

**Devotional Service.**

**Address.** Mrs. C. L. Goodell.

**Report of Secretary.** Miss D. E. Emerson.

**Addresses by :**

Miss Susan Hayes Ward, N. J.; Mountain, Mrs. E. R. Dorsett,  
N. C.; Miss A. L. Dawes, Mass.; Indian, Miss M. C. Collins,  
N. Dak.; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mass.

---

## **Thursday evening.**

**Music** by Henry M. Dunham.

**Anthem.** "Te Deum." Music by *Henry M. Dunham*.

By Shawmut Church Choir of Boston, and Eliot Church Choir of  
Newton. Mr. William H. Dunham, Chorister; Mr. Henry M.  
Dunham, Organist.

**Address.** Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massa-  
chusetts.

**Address.** Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., Brooklyn.

**Music** by Jubilee Double Quartet.

**Address.** President Merrill E. Gates, D.D., Amherst, Mass.

**Anthem.** "O Joyful Light." *Tours.* By Shawmut and Eliot Choirs.

**Benediction.**

# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

(Organized September 3, 1846.)

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Total Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Total Receipts.</i>
1. 1846-47 . . .	\$11,328 27	26. 1871-72 . . .	\$329,938 93
2. 1847-48 . . .	17,095 74	27. 1872-73 . . .	345,277 03
3. 1848-49 . . .	21,982 96	28. 1873-74 . . .	349,914 96
4. 1849-50 . . .	25,159 56	29. 1874-75 . . .	273,533 22
5. 1850-51 . . .	34,535 47	30. 1875-76 . . .	264,709 03
6. 1851-52 . . .	30,826 29	31. 1876-77 . . .	306,099 95
7. 1852-53 . . .	41,695 14	32. 1877-78 . . .	257,092 75
8. 1853-54 . . .	47,693 82	33. 1878-79 . . .	334,450 67
9. 1854-55 . . .	53,273 00	34. 1879-80 . . .	290,101 81
10. 1855-56 . . .	49,818 50	35. 1880-81 . . .	529,046 23
11. 1856-57 . . .	47,190 97	36. 1881-82 . . .	510,113 94
12. 1857-58 . . .	39,743 56	37. 1882-83 . . .	474,409 14
13. 1858-59 . . .	50,511 76	38. 1883-84 . . .	407,831 70
14. 1859-60 . . .	64,474 08	39. 1884-85 . . .	419,813 17
15. 1860-61 . . .	47,828 92	40. 1885-86 . . .	466,353 71
16. 1861-62 . . .	47,062 60	41. 1886-87 . . .	426,589 02
17. 1862-63 . . .	57,404 68	42. 1887-88 . . .	414,196 16
18. 1863-64 . . .	95,395 83	43. 1888-89 . . .	†413,716 59
19. 1864-65 . . .	134,181 18	43. 1888-89 . . .	1,000,894 25
20. 1865-66 . . .	253,045 98	44. 1889-90 . . .	442,725 73
21. 1866-67 . . .	*334,452 59	45. 1890-91 . . .	482,419 21
22. 1867-68 . . .	304,094 13	46. 1891-92 . . .	482,670 54
23. 1868-69 . . .	366,212 75	47. 1892-93 . . .	395,037 72
24. 1869-70 . . .	420,769 03	48. 1893-94 . . .	404,779 26
25. 1870-71 . . .	366,824 82	49. 1894-95 . . .	357,631 90

\* The grand total from this date includes receipts from the Freedmen's Bureau and other sources for lands, buildings, etc., for institutions founded or fostered by the American Missionary Association.

† From this date the grand total does not include the items specified above, but does contain the income from the Daniel Hand Fund and endowment money.

# PLACES OF ANNUAL MEETINGS AND PREACHERS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Place of Meeting.</i>	<i>Preacher.</i>
1847 . . .	New York . . . . .	No sermon.
1848 . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	Rev. G. W. Perkins.
1849 . . .	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Rev. David Thurston.
1850 . . .	Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. Charles B. Boynton.
1851 . . .	Cleveland, Ohio . . . . .	Rev. J. Blanchard.
1852 . . .	Bangor, Me. . . . .	Rev. James B. Walker.
1853 . . .	Worcester, Mass. . . . .	Prof. Henry E. Peck.
1854 . . .	Bradford, Vt. . . . .	Rev. Silas McKeen.
1855 . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	Rev. James A. Thome.
1856 . . .	Fulton, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. William W. Patton.
1857 . . .	Mansfield, Ohio. . . . .	Rev. L. A. Sawyer.
1858 . . .	Worcester, Mass. . . . .	Rev. Stephen Thurston.
1859 . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D.
1860 . . .	Syracuse, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. John Morgan, D.D.
1861 . . .	Norwich, Conn. . . . .	Rev. C. B. Boynton, D.D.
1862 . . .	Oberlin, Ohio . . . . .	Rev. S. Wolcott.
1863 . . .	Hopkinton, Mass. . . . .	Rev. J. Blanchard.
1864 . . .	New Haven, Conn. . . . .	Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D.
1865 . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D.
1866 . . .	Galesburg, Ill. . . . .	Rev. H. M. Storrs, D.D.
1867 . . .	Homer, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D.
1868 . . .	Springfield, Mass. . . . .	Rev. John Todd, D.D.
1869 . . .	Mt. Vernon, Ohio . . . . .	Rev. J. M. Sturtevant
1870 . . .	Lawrence, Mass. . . . .	Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
1871 . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D.
1872 . . .	Racine, Wis. . . . .	Rev. E. P. Goodwin.
1873 . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	Rev. W. M. Taylor, D.D.
1874 . . .	Clinton, Iowa . . . . .	Rev. G. F. Magoun, D.D.
1875 . . .	Middletown, Conn. . . . .	Rev. W. M. Barbour, D.D.
1876 . . .	Fitchburg, Mass. . . . .	Rev. N. J. Burton, D.D.
1877 . . .	Syracuse, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D.
1878 . . .	Taunton, Mass. . . . .	Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D.
1879 . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D.
1880 . . .	Norwich, Conn. . . . .	Rev. Alex. McKenzie, D.D.



<i>Year.</i>	<i>Place of Meeting.</i>	<i>Preacher.</i>
1881 . . .	Worcester, Mass. . . .	Prof. C. D. Hartranft.
1882 . . .	Cleveland, Ohio . . . .	Rev. C. L. Goodell, D.D.
1883 . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	Rev. J. L. Withrow, D.D.
1884 . . .	Salem, Mass. . . . .	Rev. George L. Walker, D.D.
1885 . . .	Madison, Wis. . . . .	Rev. Reuen Thomas, PH.D.
1886 . . .	New Haven, Conn. . . .	Rev. Alex. McKenzie, D.D.
1887 . . .	Portland, Me. . . . .	Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D.
1888 . . .	Providence, R., I. . . .	Rev. Arthur Little, D.D.
1889 . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	Rev. R. R. Meredith, D.D.
1890 . . .	Northampton, Mass. . .	Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D.
1891 . . .	Cleveland, Ohio . . . .	Rev. A. J. Lyman, D.D.
1892 . . .	Hartford, Conn. . . . .	Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D.
1893 . . .	Elgin, Ill. . . . .	Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.
1894 . . .	Lowell, Mass. . . . .	Rev. Chas. H. Richards, D.D.
1895 . . .	Detroit, Mich. . . . .	Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward, D.D.
1896 . . .	Boston, Mass. . . . .	Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

<i>Election.</i>	<b>Presidents.</b>	<i>Death or Resignation.</i>
1846 . . . . .	Hon. William Jackson . . . . .	1854
1854 . . . . .	Hon. Lawrence Brainard . . . . .	1859
1859 . . . . .	Rev. David Thurston . . . . .	1865
1865 . . . . .	Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D. . . . .	1874
1874 . . . . .	Hon. William A. Buckingham . . . . .	1875
1875 . . . . .	Hon. E. S. Tobey . . . . .	1881
1881 . . . . .	Hon. W. B. Washburn, LL.D. . . . .	1887
1888 . . . . .	Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D. . . . .	1892
1892 . . . . .	Merrill E. Gates, LL.D. . . . .	

### Honorary Secretary.

1895 . . . . .	M. E. Strieby, D.D. . . . .
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### Corresponding Secretaries.

1847 . . . . .	George Whipple, D.D. . . . .	1876
1853 . . . . .	Rev. S. S. Jocelyn . . . . .	1863
1864 . . . . .	M. E. Strieby, D.D. . . . .	1895
1866 . . . . .	Rev. J. R. Shipherd . . . . .	1868
1868 . . . . .	W. W. Patton, D.D. . . . .	1870
1887 . . . . .	James Powell, D.D. . . . .	1887

*Election.**Death or  
Resignation.*

1887 . . . . .	A. F. Beard, D.D. . . . .	
1890 . . . . .	Frank P. Woodbury, D.D. . . . .	
1895 . . . . .	C. J. Ryder, D.D. . . . .	

**Associate Corresponding Secretaries.**

1885 . . . . .	James Powell, D.D. . . . .	1887
1885 . . . . .	A. F. Beard, D.D. . . . .	1886

**Assistant Corresponding Secretaries.**

1883 . . . . .	James Powell, D.D. . . . .	1885
1892 . . . . .	C. J. Ryder, D.D. . . . .	1895

**Recording Secretaries.**

1846 . . . . .	Rev. S. S. Jocelyn . . . . .	1853
1853 . . . . .	Langdon S. Ward, Esq. . . . .	1854
1854 . . . . .	Rev. Henry Belden . . . . .	1875
1875 . . . . .	George Whipple, D.D. . . . .	1876
1876 . . . . .	M. E. Strieby, D.D. . . . .	

**Treasurers.**

1846 . . . . .	Lewis Tappan, Esq. . . . .	1865
1866 . . . . .	Edgar Ketchum, Esq. . . . .	1879
1879 . . . . .	H. W. Hubbard, Esq. . . . .	

**Assistant Treasurers.**

1865 . . . . .	William E. Whiting, Esq. . . . .	1876
1876 . . . . .	H. W. Hubbard, Esq. . . . .	1879

## INFORMATION ABOUT BOSTON.

BOSTON was founded in 1630 by settlers from Charlestown, who crossed to this peninsula for the sake of its superior water, and settled about the historic spring in Spring Lane. Prior to this, one white man, Rev. William Blackstone, lived near the Common and there pastured his cows. He invited the white settlers, but soon removed to secure more room, selling his cow pasture to be used as a common. Mr. Blackstone, "the parson on his brindled bull," as tradition has described him, removed to a place near Providence, by him called "Study Hill," where he died May 26, 1675. His relations with the settlers appear to have been entirely harmonious, and for his land, excepting six acres where his house stood, he received by special taxation thirty pounds, which was considered quite enough. Prior to this the land of Boston had been purchased of the Indians, the old chief Chickatawbut releasing all his claims, to the inhabitants of Boston.

The Indian name for Boston was Shawmut, "living waters." The first name given it by white men was "Trimountaine," from which we have Tremont, or "Three Hills."

Although Boston was built on three hills, Beacon, Copp's, and Fort Hills, the name seems to have come from the three prominent peaks on Beacon Hill. Fort Hill has been leveled, but the site and name are preserved in a square; Copp's Hill remains and should be visited for its historic interest. Beacon Hill, much lowered, is still the principal elevation of Boston. Here stands the State House, whose gold-plated dome is said to be "the hub of the solar system," and here earlier stood the historic beacon from which the hill was named. It was erected in 1634 and destroyed by the British in 1775; rebuilt in 1776, and was blown down in a gale in 1789.

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Boston proper covers something over 1,800 acres, including the hilly peninsula called by the Indians, Shawmut, and by the first settlers Trimountaine, and the artificially filled flats contiguous. All divisions of the city are of an uneven surface. Undulation, in fact, is characteristic of the entire neighborhood — continent, islands, and peninsulas alike. From this irregularity, so different from straight and formal lines of streets in American cities generally, and also from being built of a very neat kind of brick, Boston has something of the appearance of an English city. The city is divided into: the North End, the oldest part of Boston, containing Copp's Hill, Christ Church, and ancient North Square; the West End, containing the Massachusetts General Hospital and the West Church toward the Cambridge bridge on which Longfellow stood at midnight; the South End, with long lines of residence streets, churches, and schools, the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and the great High School towards Roxbury; the business quarter, between the Common and the harbor, including the largest stores, the Postoffice, City Hall, Custom House, etc. (sixty acres of this territory were swept by the great fire of 1872, destroying sixty million dollars of property); and the Back Bay, between the Common and Longwood, containing the finest and most aristocratic residences, some of the best hotels, Trinity Church, the New Old South Church, the new Public Library, the Art Museum, the Harvard Medical School, the Museum of Natural History, etc.

The municipality of Boston includes East Boston, on Noddles Island, with 40,000 inhabitants, fifteen churches, and the elevators and docks where the British steamships lie; South Boston, a manufacturing and ironworking district, with two miles of water front, the far-viewing Dorchester Heights, the new Marine Park, and Independence Square, and five bridges to Boston; Charlestown on the north, between the Charles and the Mystic Rivers, Bunker Hill Monument, the State Prison, the U. S. Navy Yard, the old Ursuline Convent grounds on Mount Benedict, and two bridges to Boston; Boston Highlands (Roxbury), a hilly region of homes and churches;

Dorchester farther south, a somewhat sparsely settled section of fine villas and gardens ; West Roxbury, including Jamaica Plain, Brook Farm, and the great Franklin Park of 500 acres ; the Arnold Arboretum and Brighton. The suburban wards are intimately connected with the city proper by electric and steam railways.

Through the generosity of two of Boston's enterprising business houses, the Committee of Arrangements is able to present to the delegates a good map and a concise guidebook of Boston. For the information of friends from out of the city we are glad to give here some general directions to points of special interest.

Almost any desired point in the city can be reached by electric cars, either on Tremont Street, at the Temple door, or on Washington Street, one block away. Cars stop at white posts on the farther side of street crossings. The main thoroughfares, Washington and Tremont Streets, and Columbus Avenue, run nearly north and south. Between Tremont and Washington is Shawmut Avenue, which joins Tremont Street beyond the Common.

BOSTON COMMON, as above stated, was originally the cow pasture of Rev. William Blackstone. The purchase of so much land was severely criticised, and Governor Winthrop nearly lost his office on account of it. Seven men were at once appointed to divide the common lands among the settlers, but a broader policy prevailed and the Common was preserved intact. In 1646 the inhabitants were allowed to pasture seventy cows there, or any man who had no cow might pasture four sheep, or rent, but not sell, his commonage.

We deeply regret that the digging of the Subway causes the Common to appear to such disadvantage. But though now in ill attire, it must be seen and enjoyed by all delegates.

"Boston Common, the most famous of American parks, historically, is a noble expanse of forty-eight undulating acres of green turf and tall forest trees, in the very heart of the Puritan City. It was set apart in the very beginning, when a

boulder-strewn and treeless expanse of huckleberry bushes, 'for a trayning field and the feeding of cattell'; and penalties awaited all who spread stones, trash, or carrion thereupon. The lowing kine were excluded in 1830, but the armed trainbands still march upon the parade ground. Grand armies have been reviewed here; Lord Amherst's brigades of Marlborough's British veterans, Baron de Vioménil's shining army of Rochambeau's French troops, Washington's columns of victorious American infantry, and countless regiments on the way to the War for the Union, and militia commands of later days. There were ~~only~~ three trees here in colonial times, but the great Mall on Tremont Street was planted in 1722-34, the Beacon Street Mall in 1815-16, that on Charles Street in 1823, and that on Park Street in 1826. Most of the trees were cut down in 1775-76, for fuel, by the British garrison, whose camps and redoubts covered the Common; and on the day of their departure they set about to destroy those remaining, but were prevented by General Howe. Military executions, duels, revivals by Whitefield and Lee, hangings of Quakers and insurgent Indians, marquee banquets, drumhead elections, and many other picturesque incidents have invested this venerable public domain with profound interest. The Ridge Path (so called for a century), paved with asphalt blocks and overarched by trees, leads from West Street to the Providence station, and is the busiest thoroughfare of the Common. The Long Path, a narrow track from Joy Street to Boylston Street, is immortalized in Dr. Holmes' 'Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.' It passes the Frog Pond and the enrailed site of the Great Elm, older than Boston, which was blown down in 1876. In the burying ground (opened in 1757) hundreds of British soldiers lie in long trenches; and also the remains of the artist Stuart and many others. Near Tremont Street is the Crispus Attucks Monument, erected in 1888, to the victims of the Boston Massacre of 1770, bearing an energetic bronze statue of Revolution breaking the chains of tyranny. Above appear the names of the slain; below a bas-relief showing the scene of the affray. Near Park Street is the Brewer Fountain, whose

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statues of Neptune, Amphitrite, Acis, and Galatea represent the four seasons. Near the State House is the pedestal on which is to stand a monument designed by St. Gaudens to commemorate the valor of Col. Robert G. Shaw, slain in storming Fort Wagner, S. C., and 'buried with his niggers.' On Flagstaff Hill, over the parade, rises the Army and Navy Monument, erected in 1871-77, from Martin Milmore's design, at a cost of \$75,000. It is a lofty white-granite Roman Doric column, bearing a colossal statue of the Genius of America, facing the south, the American flag in one hand, and in the other laurel wreaths and a drawn sword. At the base are high relief statues of the North, South, East, and West; below these, on projecting pedestals, bronze statues of Peace, the Sailor (a capital work), the Muse of History, and the Soldier. The great bronze reliefs are: The Departure for the War, showing Lowell, Shaw, Butler, Andrew, Phillips, Longfellow, Vinton, Phillips Brooks, and others; the Sanitary Commission, with E. E. Hale, J. R. Lowell, Rice, Ticknor, and Wilder; The Return from the War, with Andrew, Bartlett, Banks, Devens, Claflin, and Sumner; and the Departure of the Sailors and a naval battle. The inscription, by President Eliot of Harvard, is:—

“TO THE MEN OF BOSTON WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY ON LAND AND SEA IN THE WAR WHICH KEPT THE UNION WHOLE, DESTROYED SLAVERY, AND MAINTAINED THE CONSTITUTION, THE GRATEFUL CITY HAS BUILT THIS MONUMENT THAT THEIR EXAMPLE MAY SPEAK TO COMING GENERATIONS.”

In the old days the tides of the Back Bay flowed along the western side of the Common, from which there was a charming sunset view across the water to “the country shore” of Brookline. The telescope man (Dr. Holmes’ “Galileo of the Mall”) and many itinerant musicians, peddlers, and fakirs haunt the edges of the Common; youths play ball on the Parade; pensive poets and tramps and tired shoppers and rustics rest upon the benches; nursemaids and watery dogs

haunt the Frog Pond ; and on summer evenings thousands of people assemble here at the fine band concerts.

Returning to Tremont and Park Streets, let us recall that, in 1800, the east side of Tremont Street, from Scollay Square to Boylston Street, had only twenty scattered houses, mostly wooden dwellings, with trees and rambling outbuildings.

BOSTON NECK. — Boston originally occupied the north end of a pear-shaped peninsula with a very long, narrow neck connecting it with Roxbury, as the name was originally spelled. One long road, now Washington Street, the longest paved street in the world, ran along the neck. Boston's egress to the outside world was either along this neck or by ferry to some of the surrounding or adjacent lands. Thus Paul Revere found it necessary to agree upon two signals to indicate the march of the British and the route which they would take, "one if by land, and two if by sea" ; and while Pitcairn and his troops embarked by boat, Earl Percy with his reinforcements marched across the Neck and through Roxbury. Very early in the history of the town the Neck was fortified to protect the town against Indians, but on the disappearance of hostile tribes the intrenchments fell into decay. In 1710 the Neck was again fortified, the works being a few feet south of our present Dover Street. The works were of stone and brick with a breastwork of earth and a gate. These works were greatly strengthened during the Revolution, and played an important part in the history of that period.

Little is left to show where the old defenses were. The narrowest point was at Dover Street, where the water sometimes washed across at high tide, and here were the city gates. A little distance outside, near Malden Street, stood the gallows, which later were moved to near the site of the New England Conservatory of Music. There pirates were hanged as late as 1830. In the earlier days executions were public and upon the Common, and pirates were hanged upon several of the islands of the harbor. One of these, "Nix's Mate," in plain sight of which all Nantasket boats sail, has an ominous-looking pyramid and a grewsome but interesting story.

During the Revolution the British cut entirely across the Neck at Dover Street, where their strongest fortifications were built, erected outer defenses near Canton Street, and outermost works at Franklin and Blackstone Squares. Washington's lines were pushed as far as Washington Market. The headquarters of the advance post of the colonial forces was at George's Tavern, a little south of the line of entrenchments attacked and burned by the British, July 30, 1775. In visiting these places it must be remembered that there was little land on either side of Washington Street.

To visit the site of the historic Neck, take Tremont Street car at Park Street Church and get off at Brookline street, walking across to Franklin Square. Return along Washington on foot as far as Dover.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE. — On Beacon Street, one block from Tremont, rises the granite front of the Congregational House. It was erected in 1815, and has been our denominational headquarters since 1873. Here are the Boston headquarters of the American Missionary Association, whose main office is in the Bible House, New York, and the National Headquarters of the American Board, the Sunday-School and Publishing Society, the Congregational Education Society, and other denominational agencies. Here The Congregationalist is edited and published. The library has 30,000 volumes and 180,000 pamphlets, many of them rare and some of them priceless. This building has been called "the Vatican of Congregationalism." Once amply adequate for its purposes, it is now outgrown, and a new Congregational House is to be erected near by, next to the Athenæum, and across from the Unitarian Building.

THE OLD COURTHOUSE, on Court Street, occupies the site of the jail of colonial days. Before its entrance, Hawthorne avers, sprang up a rosebush from the footprint of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who was imprisoned here about 1640. From this rosebush Hester Prynne, as she entered the jail, is said to have plucked a rose. Captain Kidd was imprisoned here in 1699.

The present building looks gloomy enough for a jail. Many famous cases have been tried here. The famous Parkman-Webster murder trial occurred here. What gives this old building a special interest to American Missionary Association visitors is that from it Anthony Burns was taken back to slavery in May, 1854. Burns had effected his escape from slavery and was working in Boston in the winter of 1853-54, when he was arrested under the fugitive slave law. Meetings were held in Faneuil Hall, addressed by Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and others, and an attempt, headed by Thomas W. Higginson, was made to rescue Burns, who was kept securely guarded in the Courthouse. Colonel Higginson and others were wounded in the attempt, and the case was concluded according to law, and Burns was ordered returned. So strong was popular feeling that the government revenue cutter Morris was sent to take Burns back to Virginia. He was escorted down State Street amid excited throngs and between rows of houses draped in black. A strong guard kept back the crowd until the wharf was reached, when a riot seemed imminent. At that moment Rev. Daniel Foster, who was killed in an early battle of the war, said, "Let us pray!" With uncovered heads the great crowd stood, while Burns was taken on board the cutter, law-abiding, but dedicating themselves and their city to eternal hostility to slavery.

FANEUIL HALL. — All visitors to Boston wish to see Faneuil Hall, but few have such special reason to visit it as those who are interested in the work of the American Missionary Association. Out of the cradle of liberty have come more than one historic movement, which now, increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man, may be recognized in the full-grown work of this Association and kindred agencies. Not only the liberty of the Declaration of Independence, but that of the Thirteenth Amendment, looks back to this as one of its cradles. It is most appropriate that some of the meetings of this jubilee are to be held here. It was erected in 1742, and presented to Boston, to be used as a market and public hall, by Peter Faneuil, a Huguenot merchant. Smibert,





FANEUIL HALL.

the painter, was the architect. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1763, and dedicated by James Otis.

It was remodeled and much enlarged in 1806, Bulfinch being the architect. This was the scene of many a famous patriotic town meeting, illumination, feast, or oration in the olden time; and of the theater of the British garrison; the town offices until 1822; the State dinners to Count d'Estaing, Lafayette, the Prince de Joinville, Lords Ashburton and Elgin, and other dignitaries; McClellan's reception, Burlingame's lying-in-state; and countless meetings in behalf of various public movements, addressed by Otis, Webster, Everett, Sumner, Parker, Hillard, Channing, Garrison, Phillips, and other orators. The hall cannot be sold or leased, but may be occupied free for meetings whenever a stated number of persons apply for it under regulations. Then the interested ones assemble and "rock the Cradle." Thus in the last few months the woes of Armenia and the demerits of the Subway and other themes have here been discussed, as in earlier times King George's tyranny, the Embargo, the tariff, slavery, and the War for the Union had been; and by courtesy of the Board of Aldermen the use of the hall is granted for the purposes of this jubilee. The hall is open all day free for visitors. It contains Healey's great painting of Webster in the United States Senate, answering Hayne, of South Carolina, and also fine portraits of Washington, Knox, Faneuil, Lincoln, Hancock, Sam. Adams, Everett, Preble, John Adams, Governor Andrew, General Warren, and John Quincy Adams. The handsome old clock was presented by the school children. The very quaint gilded grasshopper with glass eyes, used as a vane on the cupola, was cunningly wrought by Deacon Shem Drowne, in the Provincial days, in imitation of a similar insect on the Royal Exchange of London. Other specimens of Shem Drowne's handicraft exist in the cockerel on Dr. McKenzie's church, elsewhere referred to in these notes as that which gave the name of the "Cockerel Church" to the organization that came out from the church of Rev. Peter Thatcher, the cock being chosen as a rebuke to

Peter; and the Indian, now preserved in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This Indian was used as a vane on the Province House, and stood with bow upon the string. He was declared to have shot his arrow at noon every day and gone down to dinner, but of this there is historic doubt. Faneuil Hall is in the dignified Provincial architecture, with broad galleries on Doric pillars, and a spacious rostrum, from which many illustrious orators have spoken. There are no seats on the floor, which can thus accommodate a vast audience. Overhead is the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, founded in 1638 as the school of war for the colony, and the oldest military organization in America, with its ranks largely filled by officers of other organizations. Among its commanders have been Winthrop, Winslow, Heath, Dearborn, Martin, Cowdin, and fourteen other generals, and Sir Charles Hobby and Sir John Leverett. Here is a valuable museum of military relics and curiosities. The lower floor of Faneuil Hall is still used for market stalls, and all the neighborhood abounds in tempting articles of food. Some years ago it began to seem to Boston a desecration of the cradle of liberty to allow its use as a market, and the stalls were closed. But it was found that the city's title to the building is conditioned upon its use as a market, and so the butchers and bakers and candlestick makers were invited back, and remain unto this day.

Here on December 8, 1837, Wendell Phillips made his ever famous speech against slavery. The meeting was called to denounce the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., and resolutions were introduced by Rev. W. E. Channing. The resolutions were opposed by Attorney-General James T. Austin, a member of Dr. Channing's congregation, but bitterly adverse to his anti-slavery views. He eulogized the mob that had murdered Lovejoy, comparing its members to the patriots of the Revolution, and declared that Lovejoy had died "as the fool dieth." Phillips was present, but had no intention of speaking. He was a young man of twenty-six, only four years out of college. Burning with indignation, yet with perfect self-

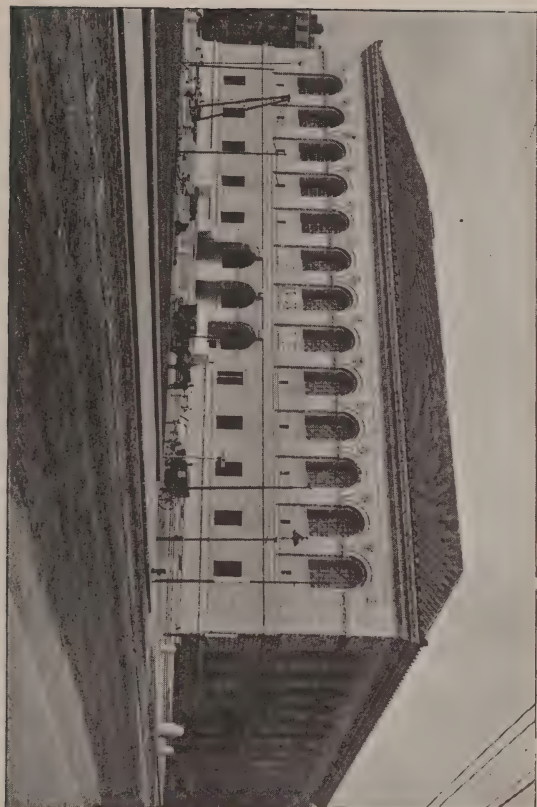
possession, he took the platform, and, pointing to the pictures upon the walls, said calmly but with deepest feeling: "When I heard the gentleman lay down principles which placed the rioters, incendiaries, and murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the slanderer of the dead. Sir, for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans and the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up!"

The effect of these stinging words was electrical. The audience burst into wild applause. Faneuil Hall was rededicated at the shrine of Freedom, and Wendell Phillips was no longer an unknown man, but the champion of liberty and the rights of man.

DEPOTS.—To the Albany and Old Colony Stations walk through to Washington Street and take car for "Albany and Old Colony Depots." To the Providence Station, walk diagonally across the Common to Park Square. The Union Station is reached by cars on Tremont Street. For the New York and New England take car at corner of Washington and Franklin Streets.

THE SITE OF FORT HILL.—High Street, as it crosses Oliver, widens out and encloses, in an almost exact circle, a pretty plot of ground, which is Fort Hill Square. Fort Hill was one of the three peaks of Boston which were early fortified in the occupation of the town. In 1689, on the news of the accession of William and Mary to the British throne, Governor Sir Edmund Andros was shut up within this fort from the incensed colonists, whose rights he had abused. Until the close of the Revolution this hill was used for military purposes. Its removal was begun about twenty years ago, and now there is but a level plain to mark the site of the once lofty hill. In earlier days pleasant residences surrounded this hill; now only mercantile houses, metals, and heavy wares stare at each other across the square.

BACK BAY.—The greater portion of the land now occupied



PUBLIC LIBRARY,



by the city has been reclaimed from the water. From the Public Garden westward to the Back Bay Fens and beyond were water and low flats. Washington Street runs along "the neck," as it once was. The Back Bay, as it still is called, is now the finest part of the city. To see the best of it walk across the Common and the Public Garden, along Commonwealth Avenue to the Back Bay Fens, returning to Copley Square or Tremont Temple by a Huntington Avenue car.

COPLEY SQUARE. — Here are situated the new Public Library, Art Museum (free on Saturdays), the Institute of Technology, and Trinity and New Old South Churches. Beyond are the finest residential streets of the Back Bay. Take Huntington Avenue car on Tremont Street. The Y. M. C. A. is a little nearer the Common on Boylston Street.

OLD SOUTH. — For Boston's most famous building, the Old South Meeting House, walk through School Street to the corner of Milk and Washington Streets. The newly formed Third Church built here, in 1670, on the site of Governor Winthrop's garden, a cedar meeting-house, in which Franklin was baptized, and Judge Sewall confessed his error as to the witchcraft troubles. The present structure, dating from 1729, was the scene of the great patriotic town meetings before the Revolution, the departing point of the Tea Party Indians, the hall of the annual Election Sermons for 160 years, and many other stirring events.

Warren here delivered in 1771 his fearless oration on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. Whitefield preached here. In 1775 the building was used by the British as a riding-school and place for cavalry drill. Its floors were taken up and pulpit and pews torn away. A grogshop was established in one of the galleries, and the others were torn down.

After the Revolutionary War the building was thoroughly repaired and put into its former condition. During the great fire this old building narrowly escaped destruction. After the fire it was occupied for a time as a postoffice.

Mr. Richard Grant White says of the Old South Church: "It is the perfect model of a New England meeting-house of



OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE.

the highest style in the olden time. Bare of the beauty of architectural detail, it delights the eye by its fine symmetrical proportion; and its octagonal spire, springing from an airy, eight-arched loggia, is one of the finest of its kind, not only in this country, but in the world. Nothing more light, elegant, or graceful can be found, unless in finest Gothic work. A peculiar interest attaches to it, because it is of home growth. It is the conception of a Yankee architect, the outgrowth and development of the steeple-belfry of the rural New England meeting-house."

The advance of trade drove the parishioners to distant homes, wherefore the Third Society gave up this church and built a new one on the Back Bay, 1872-74. The old site had an immense value for business purposes; and the society sold it (with the building) to the Old South Preservation Committee for \$430,000, to be preserved as 'The Nursery and Sanctuary of Freedom.' It is occupied by a rich and varied museum of Colonial and Revolutionary relics, weapons, flags, furniture, pictures, etc., open daily." Fee twenty-five cents. Almost on the same spot stood earlier the home of Governor Winthrop, and across, where the Old Corner Bookstore stands, lived Mrs. Anne Hutchinson. Close by is Spring Lane, whose waters gave the name to Shawmut, and brought the original settlers from Charlestown to this peninsula. Almost across from the Old South stood the Province House, the home of the royal governors. At Henry Krey & Co.'s store you may see what little is left of its walls, and will be shown through its wine cellars. Read Hawthorne's "Tales of the Province House."

KING'S CHAPEL AND VICINITY. — King's Chapel is just north of Tremont Temple at the corner of School Street. This is the oldest Episcopal Church in Boston, built in 1689, enlarged in 1710, and replaced in 1749-54 by the present house, built by Peter Harrison, one of the architects of Blenheim Palace, of granite boulders from the Braintree plains. Three British sovereigns enriched the chapel with plate, paintings, books, etc., and here the first organ in New England was set up.

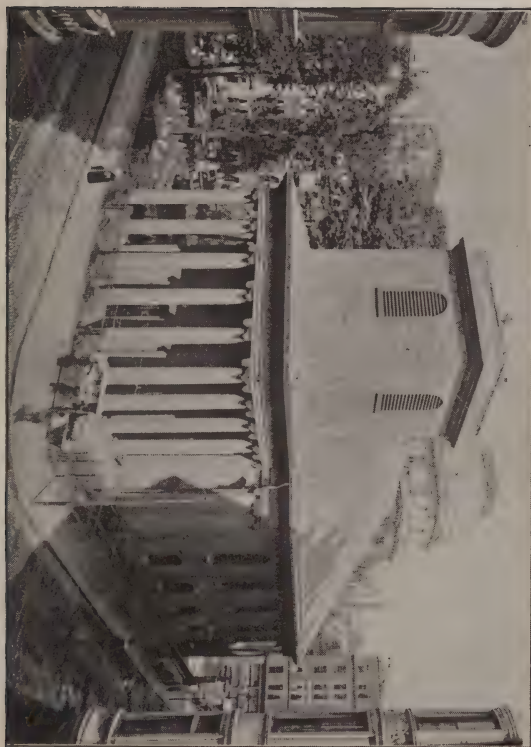


OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE.

The vice-regal court and army and navy officers attended service here in state pews, and the walls and pillars bore royal and noble escutcheons. During the Revolution its congregation consisted chiefly of royalists. The rector fled to Halifax with the British Army in 1776, carrying away the valuable plate, and services were discontinued for some years. In 1785 the society expurgated Trinitarianism from the liturgy, and became the first Unitarian church in New England. Washington attended the oratorio of the "Messiah" here in 1789, clad in black velvet, and gave five guineas toward finishing the portico. The organ of this church was selected by Handel. Besides the chapel see the burying ground adjacent, the oldest in Boston. Just back of the chapel stood the Latin School, the site marked by a tablet. The City Hall stands close by. About this spot near the chapel centers the interest in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." The jail stood around on Court Street, about where the gloomy old Courthouse, itself historic, now stands. When standing at King's Chapel looking up Beacon Street, you view the real hill on which the boys demanded and secured from the British officials the right to coast; not, as is commonly supposed, on the Common. The Massachusetts Historical Society's rooms are close by, on Tremont Street. Across Tremont Street from the Museum and Chapel were the homes of John Cotton, "the spiritual father of Boston," Lord Percy, Governor Bellingham, Peter Faneuil, Lieutenant-Governor Phillips, Rev. John Davenport (founder of New Haven), and other noted men.

NORTH END:—For Christ Church, where Paul Revere's lanterns were hung out, take East Boston car at the church and get off at Salem Street. Walk up Salem Street to the church; from here walk up Hull Street (named for the coiner of the Pine Tree Shillings, whose daughter got her weight in silver for a dowry, as related in Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair") to Copp's Hill. See where the British cannon were planted. Read Holmes' "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill." Copp's Hill Burying-ground, sometimes called the Old North Burying-ground, is at the other end of





KING'S CHAPEL

the street. More will be said of this cemetery in another place. It is an attractive spot, and from its high ground an extensive view is had. Returning go through North Bennet Street to Hanover. The second house from North Bennet, a frame house that once was white, and now has a painfully squeezed look, was the home of Increase Mather. Go on through Fleet Street to North Square to the home of Paul Revere, the site of the church of the Mathers, the home of Governor Hutchinson and of Sir Henry Frankland. The Bethel in which Father Taylor preached is still standing here.

THE BOSTON STONE, on Marshall Street near Hanover, may be seen returning from the last-described trip; or take East Boston car at the Temple for Marshall Street.

CROOKED BOSTON.—The most delicious bit of original crookedness is close by the Boston Stone. Follow the alley called Creek Square to where it divides into several branches, and explore to your heart's content.

OLD STATE HOUSE.—Walk to Washington and north to State Street. You will be standing on the scene of the Boston Square Massacre. Passing to the north end of the Old State House visit the two historical rooms in the Old State House. Here are many and valuable relics of noted men and events in Boston. Where the Brazier Building stands stood the first church in Boston, the first postoffice and the first bank in the United States.

OLD TAVERNS.—Go down State Street from the old State House to a narrow court called Change Avenue. Toward the farther end go through a passage about two feet wide to Corn Court, and see the old Hancock Tavern. From the bracket on the corner of this building there swung for a hundred years a sign with the picture of John Hancock. Washington, Franklin, Lord Leigh, Talleyrand, and Louis Philippe are said to have been guests in this house. Lafayette occupied the chamber in the right-hand corner on the second floor. Before the present building an earlier inn stood here, built in 1634. Here, when the waters of the harbor washed about the present site of Faneuil Hall, and "Dock Square" indicated the site



OLD STATE HOUSE.

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of the town dock, Sir Harry Vane entertained with royal state Miantonomah and his braves in this old inn. Faneuil Hall is at the end of Corn Court. The old Sun Tavern, now a fish market, faces Faneuil Hall, at Nos. 31 and 33 Dock Square. It has now a fish market below, and a printing office and barber shop above. It was built in 1690, and the original famous old building is still standing.

In the early days of the town of Boston the inns, or taverns, were built like those of England, and named in a similar manner. After the Declaration of Independence, however, the feeling of hatred toward the mother country was so intense that in common with many other English fashions, this form of nomenclature was abandoned. "The Green Dragon," the most noted of them all, stood at 80-86 Union Street. Here the plan of the Boston Tea Party was laid, and here a part of the "Mohawks" disguised. A green dragon tablet marks the site. Other famous hostelries were: "Black Horse Inn," on what is now Prince Street; the "Ship Tavern," or "Noah's Ark," corner of North and Clark Streets; "The Golden Candlestick," "The Key," "The Star Tavern," "The Elephant Tavern," "The Blue Anchor," "The Bunch of Grapes," etc. On old Newbury Street (now Washington Street, near West Street), "The White Horse," "The Lion," and "The Lamb Tavern." ("The Lamb Tavern" was the original of the present Adams House.) There is still open in Williams Court, leading from Court Square to Washington Street, an old ale-house called "The Bell-in-Hand."

On the northwest corner North and Richmond Streets stood Royal Custom House, 1681. Previous to this it was the Red Lion Inn. The Red Lion Inn was the home of Nicholas Upsall, and contained a room for free entertainment of Quakers. That he was not a Friend is evidenced by his name appearing twenty-third on the roll of original members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was banished to Rhode Island for bribing the jailer to convey food to imprisoned Quakers. He is buried in Copp's Hill, his grave being marked by a small stone to the left of the middle path on the slope toward Charter Street.



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	Now	Worth
10-4	\$3.00	\$4.00
11-4	3.65	5.00
12-4	5.00	7.00

If you buy any blankets of us and do not care for them when you get home, or find that you can buy them of any one else cheaper, you may return them by express *at our expense* and we will cheerfully refund your money.

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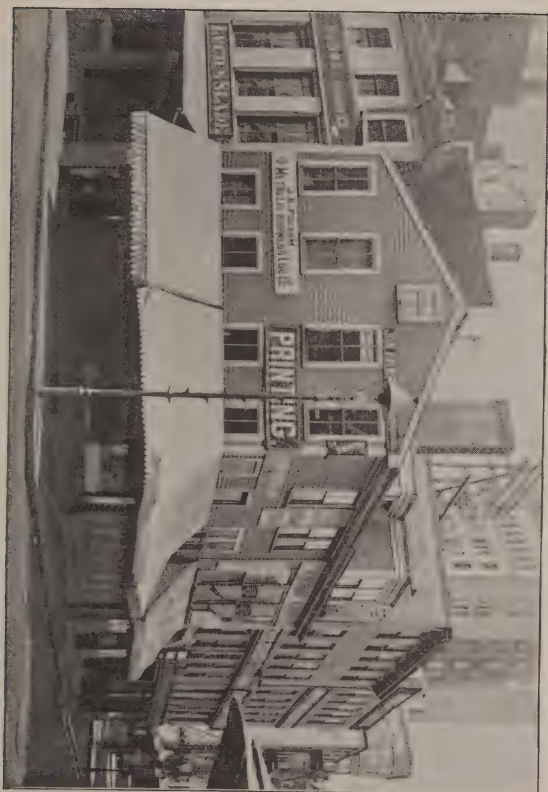
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BOSTON



THE SUN TAVERN.

THREE FAMOUS OLD CEMETERIES. — Mention has been made of the burying ground on the Common and the Roxbury burying ground, where Eliot is interred. A word should be said concerning the three most noted of the old cemeteries in Boston.

King's Chapel burial ground, the oldest in Boston, dates from 1630, and contains the remains of the four governors, Winthrop, Shirley, Leverett, and Endicott, John Winslow, Lady Andros, and Rev. John Cotton, Rev. John Davenport, D.D., Oxenbridge, and other illustrious divines, with Brattle, Sheafe, and other great Colonial merchants, Mary Chilton-Winslow of Mayflower fame, and learned judges and several gallant officers. Here, according to Hawthorne, Hester Prynne is buried, but there is no stone with the letter "A," as described in "The Scarlet Letter."

The Granary burial ground has more distinguished inmates than any other, including Governors Bellingham, Dummer, Hancock, Sam. Adams, Bowdoin, Sullivan, Sumner, and Gore ; three signers of the Declaration of Independence, including Robert Treat Paine ; Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere, Jeremy Belknap, Uriah Cutting, Chief Justice Sewall, Mint-master Hull, who coined the pine-tree shillings, Mayor Phillips, the Huguenot colony, and the victims of the Boston Massacre, and Christopher Snider, whose tragic death a few days before did much to bring about the collision between the populace and the British troops. Franklin's parents have the most conspicuous monument, erected in 1827 by citizens to replace one put up by the philosopher himself. This peaceful burial ground was founded in 1660, and received its trees in 1830, the high iron fence and ivy-clad granite portal in 1840, and the memorial bronze tablets in 1882. A State monument to John Hancock has recently been unveiled, and stands conspicuous near Park Street Church. Of the common grave of Governors Bellingham and Sullivan, easily distinguished by its six marble columns supporting an entablature near the rear of the Athenæum, an interesting thread of romance is spun in a story called "A Woman of Shawmut."



CHRIST CHURCH.

The Granary, the largest building in Boston, was maintained by the town during most of the last century, holding 12,000 bushels of grain in reserve, to be sold at cost to the poor in time of famine. It stood on the place of the Park Street Church.

Copp's Hill, the crest of the North End, in 1632 sustained the windmill for grinding corn, and in 1775 the British battery which destroyed Charlestown stood here. The burial ground dates from 1659, and is a peaceful spot, overlooking Charles River, and containing the tombs of the noted Mather family, Captain Thomas Lake, Nicholas Upsall, the Grays, Lincolns, Snellings, Sigourneys, and others. Robert Newman, who hung out the signal lights for Paul Revere, is here interred. Governor Hutchinson built a fine tomb here, and buried therein his father and other members of his family, but after his flight to England it was stolen, and now bears, above the Hutchinson arms, the name of Thomas Lewis. The new North End Park extends from the hill of graves towards the harbor. The burial ground is open from 8 to 12, and from 1 to 6.30 daily.

CHRIST CHURCH, at Salem and Hull Streets, near the burial ground, is the oldest in town, having been built in 1723, and has a quaint interior, with an organ-case imported from London in 1759, a large clock set up in 1740, cherubim given by an old Provincial privateer, the first bust of Washington, communion plate, a Vinegar Bible, and other articles given in 1733 by King George II, the upper "slaves' gallery," and thirty-three subterranean vaults, many of which were occupied by dead British officers after Bunker Hill. From the tower window over the clock looking up Hull Street Paul Revere's alarm lights were hung out, and started the midnight ride, and General Gage witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. The tower contains a melodious chime of eight bells, cast at Gloucester, England, in 1744, and inscribed, "We are the first peal of bells cast for the British empire in North America."

BUNKER HILL. — Take Washington Street car marked "Charlestown." Be sure to see where the real battle was fought, as well as where the redoubt stood. Returning, or on





BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

a separate trip, visit the Navy Yard, reached by same line of cars. There visit the receiving ship Wabash, the dry dock, etc.

BOSTON TEA PARTY. — Walk down School Street to the Old South, where the meeting was held preliminary to the overthrow, and go down Milk to Pearl, and Pearl to the water. The wharf, now Liverpool, then Griffins, has been extended. The end of the wharf at the time of the Tea Party was in the middle of what is now Atlantic Avenue. The Tea Party occurred December 16, 1773, when sixty patriots, some of them disguised as Indians, boarded the three Indiamen, Dartmouth, Eleanor, and Beaver, lying here, and emptied 342 chests of tea into the harbor. A fine tablet, cast in Paul Revere's foundry some two years ago, now marks the spot : —

“The waters in the rebel bay  
Have kept the tea-leaf savor;  
Our old North-Enders in their spray  
Still taste a Hyson flavor.”

JOHN ELIOT'S GRAVE. — Take Washington Street car for Roxbury burying ground. The key is at Waterman's undertaking rooms near by on Washington Street. A short distance farther, at Eliot Square (take Norfolk House car on Washington Street), Eliot preached to the Indians.

CAMBRIDGE. — Take Cambridge car at Park Street Church. See Harvard College, the Washington Elm, the homes of Lowell and Longfellow, and Mount Auburn Cemetery. It will be interesting to know that the cock on the Congregational church (Dr. McKenzie's), close to the Washington Elm, stood long on the spire of an historic church on Hanover Street, to which it gave the name of the “Cockerel Church.” It was blown down some thirty years ago, and the humorist, B. P. Shillaber, seeing it on his way to his home in Chelsea, moralized upon its fall in his character of Mrs. Partington, with one of his best puns, “When I seen it I said, ‘it is vain to aspire.’”

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS. — On Washington Street take a South Boston car. Get off at H Street and ascend the hill behind

the reservoir. Here also see the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Go on to City Point, and walk over the bridge to Fort Independence, the site of Castle William. Boston has turned the old fort into a park, thus beating its swords into plowshares.

**NORTH SQUARE.** — The British troops' rendezvous the night before the battle of Concord and Lexington. Paul Revere's house stands here. From the windows of its projecting second story he displayed a series of transparencies on the first anniversary of the Boston Massacre, which were watched with intensest interest by a great throng below.

Sir Henry Frankland's house stood on the corner of Garden Court and Prince Streets. For the story of Sir Harry Frankland and Agnes Surriage read Holmes' poem "Agnes." The country house referred to is in Hopkinton, Mass.

Thomas Hutchinson's house stands on Garden Court Street, sacked by mob, August 26, 1765. It is reached by a narrow passage between brick houses built in front of it.

**THE HARBOR.** — A good view of the harbor may be had from any of the ferries, but a better one by a sail to Nantasket, Nahant, or Winthrop. Boats leave almost every hour for Hull, Pemberton, and Nantasket; fare, twenty-five cents each way, affording a fine ride of more than twenty miles on salt water, with views of the harbor, the forts, and popular watering places. Here you may obtain a good appetite and a clam-bake, and earlier in the season you might have enjoyed a plunge in the surf.

**FEES.** — At the Old South Meeting House a fee of twenty-five cents is charged to see the relics within. At the Art Museum there is a charge of twenty-five cents, except on Saturday, when it is free. To ascend Bunker Hill Monument costs twenty cents, the Perkins School for the Blind fifteen cents; at Christ Church it is customary to give the sexton a small fee. There are few other fees, and rates to points of interest by boat, rail, or electric car are low.

**OLD NAMES OF STREETS.** It is interesting to trace the changes that have taken place in the street nomenclature of

ESTABLISHED 1780.

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Baron von Liebig, one of the best known writers on dietetics, says:—

"It [Cocoa] is a perfect food, as wholesome as delicious, a beneficent restorer of exhausted power; but its quality must be good, and it must be carefully prepared. It is highly nourishing and easily digested, and is fitted to repair wasted strength, preserve health, and prolong life. It agrees with dry temperaments and convalescents; with mothers who nurse their children; with those whose occupations oblige them to undergo severe mental strains; with public speakers and with all those who give to work a portion of the time needed for sleep. It soothes both stomach and brain, and for this reason, as well as for others, it is the best friend of those engaged in literary pursuits."

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Boston. What was called Adams Square in 1880 was named Dock Square in 1710, and Around the Towne Dock in 1673; Boylston Street in 1808 was Frog Lane in 1699; Devonshire Street in 1786 was Pudding Lane in 1709, and afterwards Black Jack Alley; Exchange Street in 1816 was formerly Royal Exchange Lane; High Street, since 1798, was Cow Lane in 1707; Hollis Street, since 1732, was Broad Alley in 1721; Kilby Street, since 1769, was Mackerel Lane in 1708; Leverett Street, named 1733, was Green Lane previously; North Street, 1853, was Ann Street, Ship Street, Fish Street, etc., in portions; Park Street, 1803, was Centry (Sentry) in 1783; Williams Court was Peck's Arch; Portland Street, 1807, was Cold Lane in 1707; Prince Street in 1708 was Black Horse Lane in 1690; Province Street in 1834 was Governor's Alley in 1730; Salem Street was Back Street; State Street in 1781, was King Street in 1707; Summer Street, 1708, was Seven Star Lane; Temple Place, 1830, was Turnagain Alley in 1708; Tileston Street, 1820, was Love Lane in 1709; Walnut Street, 1799, was Coventry in 1733; Washington Street, 1788, bore several names; the part of it from Dock Square to School Street was called Cornhill; from School to Winter Street it was known as Marlborough; from Winter to Essex it was Neweberry (or Newbury); and above Essex Street it was Orange Street. These names were all consolidated into Washington Street about 1823. Winter Street in 1708 had been called Blott's Lane, etc. Beacon Street, now the home of wealth, was once "the lane that leads to the poorhouse."

A number of changes were induced by the post-revolutionary spirit of hostility to all names suggesting English, and especially monarchical origin. The name of Charles was not easily obliterated, being the name not only of a street, but of a river and of Charlestown, so it was allowed to remain; as for some reason was Hanover Street; but Royal Alley became Blackstone Street, Queen Street became Court Street, King Street became State Street. Of late years a reaction has set in, and streets and hotels are being named after the English. Witness our Royal, Victoria, Brunswick, Bristol, Berkeley, and other hotels, and



our Arlington, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Marlborough, Newbury, and other streets.

SPRING LANE abounds in historical associations of the deepest interest. "It recalls," says Drake, "the ancient Spring-gate, the natural fountain at which Winthrop and Johnson stooped to quench their thirst, and from which, no doubt, Madam Winthrop and Anne Hutchinson filled their flagons for domestic use. The gentlemen may have paused here for friendly chat if the rigor of the governor's opposition to the schismatic Anne did not forbid. The handmaid of Elder Thomas Oliver (Winthrop's next neighbor, on the opposite corner of the Spring-gate) fetched her pitcher, like another Rebecca, from this well; and grim Richard Brackett, the jailer, may have laid down his halberd to quaff a morning draught."

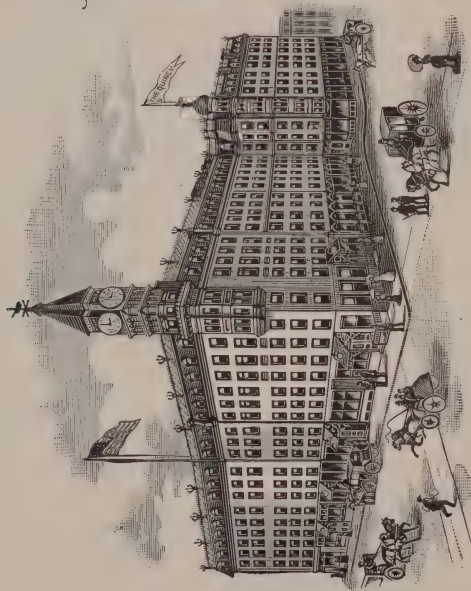
HISTORICAL SWORDS. — Thackeray's celebrated story of "The Virginians" opens as follows: "On the library wall of one of the most famous writers of America (William Hickling Prescott) there hang two swords which his relations wore in the great War of Independence. The one sword was gallantly drawn in the service of the king, by Captain Linzee, commander of the sloop of war Falcon, which cannonaded the works on Breed's (Bunker) Hill; the other was the weapon of a brave and honored republican soldier." The latter was Colonel William Prescott, who threw up the works on Bunker Hill, June 16, 1775. Both of these swords are now to be seen on the walls of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Rooms, 30 Tremont Street.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS. — In early days slaves were held in considerable numbers, especially in Boston. Yet even in early times there were protests against the system. Judge Samuel Sewall, of witchcraft trial fame, wrote a pamphlet against slavery, more than two hundred years ago. Cotton Mather presented a slave to his father, and afterward received a present of a slave, Onesimus, from some friends of his, and was greatly troubled when one of his enemies, as an insult to him, named his negro slave Cotton Mather. Both in the Old South and the Old North may still be seen the slaves' gallery of olden times;

and the records of the latter church testify to somewhat futile attempts to keep the negroes from defacing the gallery by driving pins or pegs into the rail to "hang hatts on." In the inventory of Jonathan Edwards' estate, a negro boy Titus is reckoned among the "quick stock." Crispus Attucks, whose name Boston honors with a monument upon the Common, whose blood mingled with that of white patriots in the Boston Massacre, prophetic of the greater outpouring almost a century later that completed the work of freedom there begun, had been advertised as a runaway slave.

In 1739 Roxbury had numerous owners of negro slaves. In that year some of the principal slave owners — Thomas Baker, Nathaniel Brewer, Ebenezer Dorr, John Holbrook, Edward Ruggles, James Jarvis, Noah Perin, Jr., John Williams, Ebenezer Weld, Jonathan Seaver, and Joseph Williams — sent a petition to the town to have negro slaves "abroad in the night at unseasonable hours" punished. The Revolution brought around the abolition of slavery in Boston. In 1781 it was declared that slavery no longer existed in Massachusetts.

GARRISON'S FUNERAL. — One of the most impressive funerals ever held in Boston was that of William Lloyd Garrison, who was buried from the Eliot Church in Roxbury (terminus of Norfolk House cars) on May 28, 1879. An eloquent oration was delivered by Wendell Phillips, and addresses were made by Lucy Stone, Theodore D. Weld, and Revs. Samuel May and Samuel Johnson. Whittier wrote a fitting poetical tribute, and music was furnished by a quartet of colored singers. The city and the nation mourned. Some one said at that time, "I have lived to see great changes in Boston. I have seen William Lloyd Garrison dragged through State Street with a rope around his neck, and I have lived to see twelve negroes asleep at his funeral." In the first number of *The Liberator*, January 1, 1831, he had said, "I am in earnest — I will not equivocate — I will not excuse — I will not retreat a single inch — and I will be heard." He had his hearing, and the world honors his memory. His monument, with the words quoted above, stands on Commonwealth Avenue.



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EUROPEAN PLAN: \$1.00 per day for each person.  
2 people occupying 1 bed, 75 cts. each.

AMERICAN PLAN: 2 people occupying 1 bed, \$2.50 per day.  
1 person occupying 1 bed, 3.00 per day.

## BOSTON LANDMARKS.

*List of the Interesting Historic Spots with which the  
City abounds.*

In view of the interest which a great many delegates to the Jubilee will take in the historical spots of the city, the following description of some of the most interesting places may be useful : —

The British troops embarked from Jeffrey's Wharf for the battle of Bunker Hill — now Battery Wharf. For the battle of Lexington they embarked from the foot of the Common.

The frigate Constitution was built at Constitution Wharf, near the East Boston Ferry, 1794-97. Old Ironsides was the pride of the American Navy. She was intended to fight the Algerine corsairs, and attacked Tripoli in 1803-4 ; but her most glorious services occurred in the war with Great Britain, when she captured the Guerriere, Java, Cyane, Levant, etc. Among her officers were Preble, Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Stewart, Macdonough, Morris, Porter, Lawrence, Ludlow, and Shubrick. This ship was saved from being broken up, when Dr. Holmes begged the Navy Department to

“Nail to the mast her holy flag,  
Set every threadbare sail,  
And give her to the god of storms,  
The lightning and the gale.”

Three of Boston's quaintest old signs are still in the places they have marked for generations. “The Bell in Hand” marks the home of the old town crier in Williams Court, off Newspaper Row in Washington Street. The sign of the admiral and his sextant stands, as it has stood for more than a hundred years, before the door of a shop where nautical instru-

ments are sold, just as described in "Dombey and Son," at the corner of State and Broad Streets. The figure is that of Admiral Vernon, for whom Washington named his estate "Mount Vernon," and he is yet better known by the name his sailors lovingly gave him, "Old Grog," a name that in the first instance referred to the grosgrain or "grogram" trimmings of his uniform, but which they readily transferred to the mixture which he freely dispensed to the jolly tars in his fo'c's'le. The oldest sign at the North End is the bust of Æsculapius on the drug store at the corner of Salem and Prince Streets.

Paul Revere's foundry was on the corner of Foster Street and Commercial, corner toward Chelsea Ferry.

Governor Winthrop lived on Washington Street, next to Old South Church.

The northeast corner of Liberty Square and Kilby Street was the scene of the Stamp Act riot; here stood Stamp Officer Oliver's office, which was thrown into the dock. Part of the débris was used to kindle a bonfire in front of his house on Fort Hill, in which his effigy was burned, after having been hanged on the Liberty Tree.

On Washington Street where it bends into Dock Square is where Amos Lawrence started in business, 1807.

On Union Street, north corner of Hanover, Ben. Franklin worked as a tallow chandler.

Atwood's oyster house in Marshall Street is Ebenezer Hancock's house, assistant paymaster of the colonial forces. Still standing.

No. 130 Prince Street; Major Pitcairn is said to have died here from wounds received at Bunker Hill. Still standing.

Prince Street, corner Lafayette, built prior to 1750; used as a hospital by the British, 1775, 1776. Still standing.

West corner Prince and Margaret Streets lived Master Tilton, schoolmaster, for eighty years. Still standing.

No. 16 Hull Street, built 1724; General Gage's headquarters, June 17, 1775, during the battle of Bunker Hill. Still standing.

On Hanover, about two doors north of North Bennet Street, stands Increase Mather's house, 1677.



No. 23 Unity Street, built 1712; British barracks, 1774, 1775. Still standing.

Wendell Phillips lived at the head of Harrison Avenue, now the Chinese quarter of Boston. His house was pulled down to widen the street, and he moved to Common Street, just off Tremont, where he died in a house still standing. The site of his former home on Harrison Avenue Extension, or, as it has recently been called, Phillips Square, is marked by a tablet erected by the city a few months ago.

At 20 Hancock Street, near Cambridge, is an old-fashioned painted brick house, of generous width, which was the home of Charles Sumner. His father bought it in 1830, and it was the family homestead till 1867. The senator's library and study was on the ground floor at the side of the front door.

No. 19 Unity Street, owned by Benjamin Franklin in 1748. Still standing.

On the corner of Charter and Salem Streets (corner towards Copp's Hill) stood Governor Phipps' house.

New North Church, north corner Hanover and Clark, 1714. Standing but much altered.

The Royal Exchange Tavern was on the southwest corner of State and Exchange Streets, 1727.

Royal Custom House on the southeast corner of State and Exchange.

The Bunch of Grapes Tavern was on the west corner of Kilby and State Streets, 1712.

On the south corner of State and Washington Streets was John Knox's bookstore, over which lived Captain Robert Keane, the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and the hero of the "Pig" case. It was the dispute over the ownership of this lost pig which divided the Massachusetts Legislature, and after it the legislatures of many other States, into two houses.

Court Street, east corner Franklin Avenue; Benjamin Franklin served as a printer.

On the site of the Sears Building was the house of Governor John Leverett.

# The International Fur Company,

39 and 41 Summer Street, Boston,

... ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR COMPLETE LINE OF ...

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	IN	
Neck Novelties	. . .	\$2.00 to \$50.00
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Seal Jackets	. . .	250.00 , 450.00

## ... CLOTH JACKETS ...

	IN	
Plain Cloth	. . .	\$8.50 to \$40.00
Fur Trimmed	. . .	18.50 , 80.00

60

## CLOTH CAPES

Plain Cloth	. . .	8.00 , 38.00
Fur Lined	. . .	30.00 , 175.00

## SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Cloth	. . .	12.50 , 28.00
Silk	. . .	15.00 , 33.00

## FURS MADE OVER.

*Particular attention is given to the repairing and remodeling of fur garments.  
Our prices are the lowest in Boston.*

On the north corner of State and Washington Streets stood the first store for the sale of merchandise.

On Tremont Street, near Hollis, still stands a building, then a carpenter shop, in which some of the "Mohawks" are said to have disguised themselves for the Boston Tea Party.

On the east corner of Hanover and Court Streets, and partly in the present Hanover Street, stood a Concert Hall, built prior to 1679.

Where now stands the American House on Hanover Street lived General Joseph Warren ; his house was built in 1764.

On Sudbury, where now stands the Codman Building, once stood Earl's coffee house, which was the headquarters for the New York and the Albany stage mail coaches.

On the west corner of Court and Hanover Streets stood the Orange Tree Inn, built about 1700.

On the site of the Hemenway Building, corner Court and Tremont, stood the Royal Custom House, 1759, afterward a boarding house. Washington lodged there, 1789. It was afterwards changed to an office building. Daniel Webster's office was here.

The southerly corner Tremont Street and Pemberton Square was the site of Governor Sir Henry Vane's house, 1635-1637 ; Samuel Sewell, chief justice of the colonies, lived here, 1689 ; John Cotton also lived here.

School Street, rear of King's Chapel, site of Latin School, 1634 ; removed to opposite side of School Street in 1749.

No. 19 School Street, site of Croniwell's Head Inn, 1760.

On the low iron fence in front of the stately brownstone house just beyond the State House, Nos. 29 and 30 Beacon Street, is a tablet which tells that here once stood the Hancock House, one of the most famous of the old buildings of Boston that have been compelled to make way for modern improvements. Though its style of architecture had wholly gone out of fashion long before it was taken down, yet in itself and its surroundings it was one of the most elegant mansions in the city. It was built by Thomas Hancock, 1737, and inherited by John Hancock. Its destruction in 1863 has

been deeply regretted ever since. This house was copied and used as the Massachusetts building at the World's Fair in 1893.

On the west corner Brattle and Court lived Governor Christopher Gore.

Colonel John Trumbull lived on Court Street, between Brattle and Cornhill; this studio was afterwards occupied by Copley, the artist.

Where Cornhill opens into Court was the first writing school, 1697.

The first block of brick buildings was on Franklin Street, both sides of Arch Street. In the arch over the passageway was at one time the Boston Library Association.

On the east corner of Liberty Square and Milk Street was built the ship Genet, 1798.

Prescott, the historian, lived at 55 Beacon Street.

Copley, the artist, lived next door.

Lafayette lived for a while on the northeast corner Park and Beacon Streets.

General Burgoyne occupied the Bowdoin House, near the corner of Beacon and Bowdoin Streets.

Samuel Adams lived on the south side of Winter Street, corner Winter Place.

Southeast corner Boylston and Tremont Streets lived President John Quincy Adams; Hon. Charles Francis Adams born here.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was born southwest corner Summer and Chauncy Streets.

Sir Edmund Andros lived where now is 216 Washington Street.

If tradition is to be trusted, both in Plymouth and in Boston, the first person to leap ashore from the boat which brought the settlers was a woman. Anne Pollard thus sprang ashore at Hudson's Point, now in the Copp's Hill cemetery, and as she lived to be 105 years old, she outlived any who could have deprived her of that honor. Mary Chilton performed a like feat at Plymouth. She afterward married, and

moved to Boston, and is buried, Mary, wife of John Winslow, in King's Chapel burying ground.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin lived on Harrison Avenue between Beach and Essex Streets.

Gilbert Stuart, artist, lived where now is 59 Essex Street.

Governor Belcher is said to have lived on Orange (Washington) Street between Essex and Dover Streets.

John Howard Payne lived on the corner of Channing and Federal Streets.

General Howe's headquarters was on the corner of Milk and Oliver Streets.

Samuel Adams was born on Purchase Street, "60 feet from Summer Street, facing the sea."

The Liberty Tree was on the corner of Essex and Washington Streets, where Sage's trunk store is. Here the Sons of Liberty met under a great tree with a liberty pole rising through its branches. The space about it was called Liberty Hall. A tablet marks the site.

Boylston Hall, where the Handel and Haydn Society started, and which was the armory of the Boston Tigers and New England Guards, stood south corner of Boylston and Washington Streets.

Tufts College. — Steam cars, Union Station.

U. S. Subtreasury. — Postoffice Building.

Stock Exchange. — Exchange Building, 53 State Street.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir. — Electric cars from Tremont Street.

Wellesley College. — Steam cars, Boston & Albany Station. Fifteen miles.

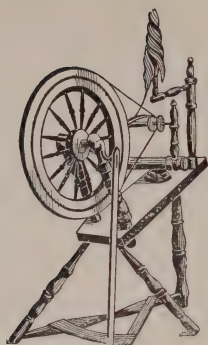
Lowell Institute. — Massachusetts Institute of Technology Building, Boylston Street.

Boston Latin School. — The oldest school in the United States. Formerly on School Street, now on Warren Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

Equitable Building. — Corner Milk and Devonshire Streets. Fine view of city may be had from top of this building. Free. Open daily, 9 to 4.

State House. — Beacon, head of Park Street, entrance now





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..... BOSTON, MASS.



MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE.

on Bowdoin Street. Statuary, Battle Flags, War Relics, etc. 9 to 5. Free. Read memorial tablets in corridor. See the eagle in the old and "codfish" in the new Representatives Hall. The eagle once adorned the top of the monument erected to mark the site of the historic "beacon." The codfish is a venerable relic, originally hung in the State House in honor of an important industry of the Commonwealth. On the removal of the House of Representatives to their new quarters a few months ago, the codfish became the occasion of much discussion. At length it was removed, with much dignity, to the new Representatives Hall.

The State library is in the second story of the fireproof addition, built for it when the building was enlarged. It contains 65,000 volumes. The library is open daily for the use of the governor and other officers, members of the executive council and the legislature, and, under certain conditions, to the general public for consultation or reference. This was the first State library formed in the country, and its establishment led to the formation of State libraries in other sections, and to the present universal system of State exchanges of statutes and documents.

No visitor to the State House should neglect to ascend to the "gilded dome," from which an unsurpassed view can be had of the city, the harbor, and the whole surrounding country. The visitor stands on the veritable "hub of the universe," two hundred and ten feet above the waters of the bay, and nowhere can one get a clearer idea of the position of the city and its suburbs than from this height. It is closed when the legislature is in session. The sessions are held annually, beginning on the first Monday in January, and lasting from four to six months. A flag flying at the east end denotes that the Senate, and one on the west end, that the House is in session. During the season from June to December an average of three hundred visitors daily ascend the long flights of steps.

Genealogical Rooms.—18 Somerset Street, New England History and Genealogy, 9 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 2. Free.

The General Theological Library. — 53 Mt. Vernon Street ; 16,000 volumes ; 100 periodicals in reading room. Open to visitors 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Arnold Arboretum and Museum. — Bussey Wood Park, West Roxbury. 160 acres. Open daily from sunrise to sunset. Free.

Kindergarten for the Blind. — Corner of Perkins and Day Streets, Jamaica Plain. Visitors admitted week days after 9 A.M. Free. Jamaica Plain car at Park Street Church.

Young Women's Christian Association Rooms. — 40 Berkeley Street. Free Reading Room, Business Agency, etc. 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. Free to visitors.

Y. M. C. Association Rooms. — Corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets. Library and Reading Rooms, Gymnasium, etc. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. Free to visitors.

Harvard College. — Harvard Square cars from Tremont Street. In the library of Harvard College see the death mask of Cromwell, the one remaining book given by John Harvard, etc. A special article on Cambridge will be found in this handbook. Mention is here made of a few special points of interest.

Cambridge Museum. — Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers. Central section of University Museum, Cambridge. 9 to 4. Free.

Agassiz Museum. — Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. Comparative Zoölogical and Botanical Collections. 9 to 5.

Botanic Garden of Harvard University. — Corner of Garden and Linnean Streets, Cambridge. Greenhouses and grounds. 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Free.

Mount Auburn Cemetery. — Cambridge cars at Park Street Church. Get free Mount Auburn check at Harvard Square.

Peabody Museum. — Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. American and Foreign Archæology and Ethnology. 9 to 5. Free.

Mineralogical Museum. — Central section of University Museum, Cambridge. Open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. 1 to 5. Also specially exhibited at other times on application to the janitor. Free.

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*Hanover Street, near Washington*

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Gents' Cafe, cor. Court and Brattle Streets.

General Dining Rooms, 11, 13, and 15 Brattle Street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cafe and Lunch Room, 17 Brattle Street.

Excellent Menu, Prompt Service, and Reasonable Prices.

SPECIALTIES: Oysters in every style, Broiled Live Lobsters,  
and English Mutton Chops.

**GOODWIN & RIMBACH, Proprietors.**

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## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN BOSTON.

For many years only Congregational churches were established in Boston. For thirty years only members of these churches were allowed to vote. Other churches came, but at first were not welcomed. With a larger idea of religious liberty than was known elsewhere, the Puritans did not at once realize all that was involved in liberty of conscience. Quakers and Baptists, themselves not always excessively amiable, had a hard time in Boston in the early days. The Episcopalians were not welcomed, but came in after the charter had been forfeited, and there was no help for it, and there is little wonder that the colonists did not readily love a sect whose establishment was associated in their minds with the sway of Andros, and which continued, with some marked exceptions, to be the church of the representatives of the Crown. Yielding place gladly to other denominations, and rejoicing in the good work they are doing, Boston is glad still to be the home of Congregationalism. The Congregational House, our denominational headquarters, and the new Congregational House which is to be, have been mentioned in another place, and it may be well that the churches of our order in the city should have brief mention in this handbook.

The oldest Congregational churches in Old Boston, the First, the church of John Cotton, and the Second, the church of the Mathers, whose names ought always to be spoken with reverence, left our order in the Unitarian Controversy. The oldest of our churches now is the Old South, which has already been mentioned. Its venerable house of worship on Washington Street is sacred to all who love religious and civil liberty, for whose progress this house is equally noted, and its present beautiful house of worship in Copley Square is one of

the finest church edifices in the city. Its pastor is Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D.

Next in order of time comes Park Street, where some of the meetings of this Association are held. It is the only church of our order within the limits of Old Boston which has never moved its home, and many of its devoted friends affirm that its theology is and ever has been as immovable as the church and as perpendicular as its spire. It was organized in 1809, and had its birth in the throes of the Unitarian Controversy. The alleged character of its preaching won it the popular sobriquet of "Brimstone Corner," which is still occasionally applied to it. It has had an eminent succession of pastors from the time of Dr. Griffin, whose "Park Street Lectures" packed the house. Its present pastor is Rev. Isaac J. Lansing.

Union Church, on Columbus Avenue, was organized in 1822. For a generation it was known as the church of Dr. Nehemiah Adams, and in recent years it has been known by another Nehemiah, its genial late pastor, Dr. Boynton, whose departure from the city is universally lamented.

Berkeley Temple was organized in 1827. It was originally "The Pine Street Church," the church of Austin Phelps and of Henry M. Dexter, and later of William Burnett Wright. Its present work is known far and wide as the pioneer in "institutional" work. Its pastor is Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, D.D.; associate pastors, Rev. Wm. S. Kelsey and Rev. Lawrence Phelps.

Central Church was organized in 1835. The society was organized in "The Odeon," the Federal Street Theater, and was known as "The Franklin Street Church." In 1841 it moved to Winter Street. Here William M. Rogers preached and Lowell Mason sang. Drs. John E. Todd and John De Witt followed in the pastorate, and later Dr. J. T. Duryea. The present beautiful house, the finest Gothic structure in the city, was dedicated in 1867, and has recently been renovated and fitted out with fine windows. The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Clark, D.D.

Mount Vernon Church was organized in 1842, and for many years worshiped on the crest of Beacon Hill. It was long known as the church of Dr. Kirk, and for a quarter of a century has enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D. Its present home is a beautiful new building in the Back Bay, close to Harvard Bridge.

Shawmut Church was organized in 1845, and celebrated its jubilee last autumn. It formerly worshiped on Shawmut Avenue, and retained the name on its removal, thirty-two years ago, to its present place of worship on Tremont Street. It has an auditorium unsurpassed in its acoustic qualities, and one of the best organs in the city. Its tall Lombardy clock tower gives its building a character of its own. Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., was its pastor for twenty-five years, and is still its pastor emeritus. Dr. W. E. Griffis succeeded Dr. Webb, and was pastor for seven years. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D.D.

The Seamen's Church was organized in 1888. The pastor is Captain S. S. Nickerson.

The William Lloyd Garrison Church is one year old, and consists of colored Congregationalists. The pastor is Rev. T. A. Stanford, D.D.

The Swedish Church, Rev. Peter Vincentius, pastor, was organized in 1881. The Norwegian Church was organized in 1895. Rev. Marten Olsen is pastor.

Widening the circle, and taking in the Boston of to-day, we come first to the historic First Parish Church in Charlestown, founded in 1632. Both this and the Winthrop Church, founded 1833, whose devoted pastor, Rev. Charles R. Brown, has just accepted a call to Oakland, Cal., are without pastors.

The Second Church in Dorchester dates from 1808, and is happy under the care of Rev. Arthur Little, D.D.

Dorchester has also the Village Church, organized 1829, Rev. George Brooks, pastor; the Pilgrim, at Upham's Corner, 1867, under the care of Rev. Wm. H. Allbright; the Harvard, organized in 1888, Rev. W. H. Bolster; and its twin sister, the Central, Rev. Perley B. Davis. The Neponset Church was organized in 1859. Its pastor is Rev. Eugene C. Webster.



SHAWMUT CHURCH,

South Boston has one Congregational church, the Phillips, founded in 1823. Among its pastors have been Revs. E. K. Alden, D.D., long home secretary of the American Board, R. R. Meredith, and Francis E. Clark. Its present pastor is Rev. C. A. Dinsmore.

In Roxbury we have a galaxy of churches, beginning with the Eliot, which is the mother of them all, of which Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., was for many years active pastor, and still retains the position of senior pastor, though the junior pastor, Rev. B. F. Hamilton, D.D., has had charge for twenty-five years. This church was organized in 1834, and its eldest child is the Immanuel, organized in 1857, of which Rev. Chas. H. Beale, D.D., is pastor. The Highland, 1869, comes next. Its pastor is Rev. Wm. R. Campbell. Next comes Walnut Avenue, where Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D., has been pastor for twenty-four years. The Olivet Church dates from 1876. Rev. Donald Browne is pastor.

West Roxbury dates from 1835, which goes back to the days of the Brook Farm experiment. The pastor is Rev. F. W. Merrick. Jamaica Plain was originally part of West Roxbury and has two churches—the Central, 1853, Rev. C. L. Morgan, pastor, and Boylston, 1879, of which the pastor is Rev. Ellis Mendell. At Roslindale, 1890, Rev. Richard B. Grover is pastor.

Brighton dates from 1827, and its pastor is Rev. A. A. Berle, who is also chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

East Boston has one church of our order, the Maverick, organized 1836. The genial Elijah Horr was succeeded in this pulpit in 1893 by the not less genial Smith Baker. Allston's church was organized in 1886, and its present pastor is Rev. John O. Haarvig.

Brookline has one strong church, 1844, the Harvard, Rev. Reuen Thomas, D.D., and is soon to have another, to which it has called Rev. Harris G. Hale. The organization and installation are set for November 4.

Congregationalism in Cambridge dates from 1636. Dr.



Alexander McKenzie is pastor of the First Church. Prospect Street, 1827, North Avenue, 1857, and Pilgrim, 1865, are now pastorless, but are all good churches with an excellent record for Christian work. The Wood Memorial Church was organized in 1872. Rev. Isaac W. Sneath is pastor. Rev. Charles M. Carpenter is pastor of the Hope Church, organized in 1890.

The other suburbs abound in Congregational churches, and the newer ones have several promising missions.

## BOSTON HARBOR.

He who sails down Boston Harbor for the first time has a most delightful experience. If he can take but one ride of two hours, he can use his time to best advantage in a sail to Nantasket and back. Sailing from Rowe's Wharf, the site of the old Sconce or South Battery, the site of the Tea Party is left behind, and may be marked approximately by a tall smokestack near the Congress Street Bridge.

“No, ne'er was mingled such a draught,  
In palace, hall, or arbor,  
As freemen brewed and tyrants quaffed,  
That night in Boston Harbor!”

South Boston is left on the right, and East Boston, where the ocean liners land, on the left. Passing a large fleet of pleasure boats anchored in the inner harbor, and a fleet of old hulks where are stored the powder and other explosive matter not deemed safe on shore, the Navy Yard in Charlestown is seen astern. Ahead is seen Fort Winthrop, on the left, and across from it is Fort Independence.

Fort Winthrop is located on Governor's Island. In 1696 batteries were erected here. The construction of the present fortress was begun previous to the Civil War. The United States government has here built enormous military defenses at an immense outlay. Underneath the apparently innocent tufted mounds are constructed vast subterranean arched passages, massive batteries, etc., while the citadel, a gigantic, earth-covered granite stronghold, shows merely its top above the mounds. This when built was really the strongest fortification in the harbor, probably, although presenting the least indications of its strength. It is now of little value as a fort; the

long range of modern guns making it necessary to defend the city from points more remote from the city.

Nearly opposite Fort Winthrop is Fort Independence, which occupies the historic site of Castle William, the most famous fort in Boston, or any American harbor.

The fortification of this island dates from a time when Boston was scarcely four years old. Governor Winthrop records in his journal, under date of February 21, 1632-3 how "The Govern<sup>r</sup> & 4 of the Assistants, with 3 of the Minist, & others, about 26 in all, went in three boats to view Nantaskott" to view the prospect for harbor defense. The weather grew cold, so "that they were kept there two nights, being forced to lodge vpon the ground, in an open cottage vpon a little olde straw, which they pulled from the thatche. Their victualls also grew shorte, so as they were forced to eat muskles, yet they were very weary, & came all safe home the 3: daye after, throughe the Lord's spec'le providence. Vpon view of the place, it was agreed by all, that to build a forte there would be of too great charge, & of little vse; wherevpon the planting of that place was deferred." In July, 1634, nearly the same persons went to Castle Island, and planned a fort there, which was accordingly built. Called at first simply "The Castle" it was later named after King William, and was several times rebuilt or repaired prior to the Revolution. After the Boston Masacre, the British troops in the city were removed to the Castle, which remained in their possession until the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776. The British in their retreat destroyed the Castle, breaking the trunnions off the cannon, which were repaired later by the casting on of new trunnions by the invaluable Paul Revere. The Castle was then rebuilt, and remained until about a half century ago, being used a part of that time as a prison. The present fort was intended to be invulnerable, and when built was as fine a work as was known to the science of warfare.

Each of its five sides is guarded by bastions and flank defenses, with howitzers of large size, in casemates, and on the barbettes are fifteen-inch Rodman guns. It has spacious

quarters for garrison, storehouses, bakeries, rooms for ordnance, etc. Here, on Castle Island, has been a harbor defense for more than two hundred and fifty years, being the oldest military post held regularly for purposes of defense in the United States. It is the oldest virgin fortress in the world, having never surrendered to a foreign foe.

It has been ungarrisoned since 1880. The land about it is leased by the city and is connected with the mainland by a bridge from South Boston, and is used as a part of the city's park system.

Beyond Fort Winthrop, and well inshore toward the pleasant peninsular town of Winthrop, is Apple Island, marked by its tall elms. On the other side of the ship channel, back of Castle Island, appear the ancient yellow brick buildings and dark groves of the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, where 100 indigent boys are given book, farm, and industrial instruction, with a care for their morals, manners, and sports. When grown up, places are found for them. The institution dates from 1814, and occupied this spacious and pleasant island (an Indian trading post in 1626) in 1835. Next, near the channel, come the high bluffs of Spectacle Island, where for thirty-eight years the dead horses of Boston have been converted into useful products. Next our course lies across President Roads, from which, on June 1, 1813, Captain James Lawrence weighed the anchor of the Shannon to fight his fatal battle with the Chesapeake, and died, pleading ineffectually, "Don't give up the ship."

It were easy to exceed our space in writing of Boston Harbor, but we must refer the tourist to other and more pretentious works for extended information. The islands in the harbor may, for the most part, pass without mention, though all are interesting; but a few must be noted. Deer Island, where once hundreds of Indians were, and now, alas! hundreds of white people are imprisoned, is separated from Winthrop by the rapid Shirley Gut, through which Old Ironsides once escaped from a heavier British frigate. Long Island deserves more than a passing word, and yet more so does Galloupe

Island, where is located the harbor quarantine station. "Nix's Mate" is marked by a black pyramid, which might be an interrogation point, as it provokes the question from every tourist down the harbor, "What is that?" And then is told for the millionth time how Captain Nix was murdered in a mutiny, for which his mate was hanged here, on what the old deeds show to have been an island of twelve acres, and how the mate declared that in proof of his innocence the island would wash away. If that sort of proof is to be counted valid, the mate was surely innocent, but it would have been better had he also washed away the dangerous shoal which now marks the spot.

This chapter is already too long, yet it must not close without a reference to Fort Warren. Here and at Winthrop are the modern works on which Boston could really count for defense in case of modern warfare.

On George's Island, about six miles from the city, is Fort Warren, the great fortress, which has been called "the key of Boston Harbor." The first fortifications here were raised in 1778. The present fort, the construction of which was begun in 1883 and finished in 1850, was built upon plans modeled upon those of the best fortresses of Europe. In 1861 the Webster Regiment encamped here. During the Civil War, after the Merrimac had begun its raids, the government at Washington, in view of the probability of an attack upon Boston, commanded Governor John A. Andrew to close up the entrance of the harbor by sinking there the hulks of vessels. This was not done, although other equally effective plans for defending the city were arranged. It was in the spring of 1861, at Fort Warren, that "Glory, glory, hallelujah!"—

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,  
His soul is marching on!"

was composed and first sung. The glee club of the Second Battalion light infantry were the first to sing it. The music was slightly varied from an old hymn tune. The Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, marching through Boston, combined



their thousand voices in a grand chorus, and the army song was then for the first time heard in the streets of any city. They afterwards sang it in New York and Baltimore, and regiment after regiment took it up, until it swept through the entire army. It has well been called "the Marseillaise of the Rebellion." At this famous fortress, during the Civil War, were imprisoned hundreds of disloyal officers and civilians. General Burnside alone sent eight hundred Confederates here. Among the prisoners at the "Boston Bastille," as it was termed, were Alexander H. Stephens, "Vice-President of the Confederate States," who was a guest for five months; Major-General Edward Johnson, Generals Gordon, Marmaduke, Jackson, Smith (T. B.), Trimble, Johnson, Hunton, Kershaw, Barton, Corse, Simms, Mason and Slidell, the Confederate agents; Harry Gilmour, Commodore Tucker, the officers and crews of the privateers Atlanta and Tacony, and numerous others. A United States steamboat makes several trips each way every day between Central Wharf and Fort Warren. Permission to visit the fort on this boat, which is the only one allowed to land at the fort, may be obtained, when circumstances permit, from the army offices in Fort Hill Square.

THE BOSTON GUIDE,  
MR. F. A. WATERMAN.  
3 Hours' Trip, 50 Cents.  
Start at 9.30 a.m. or 2.30 p.m.,  
Near Steps Park Street Church.

## HISTORIC PLACES OUT OF TOWN.

Any visitor who can afford the time should visit some of the historic places just out of Boston. These are many, and we do not attempt to give directions to any except those who must make flying visits to a very few of the most important.

### CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge is almost a part of Boston, and is reached by several lines of electric cars. Delegates will find it convenient to go to Cambridge by Harvard Square cars from Park Street Church, returning by Bowdoin Square cars by a different route.

The first point of interest in Cambridge is Harvard University, the oldest and most renowned of American colleges. He who enters the yard from the west should pause and read the inscriptions upon the gates. The fear of an illiterate ministry which prompted the foundation of this school was one of the cardinal principles of the Puritan, and it is well that the record should be thus written that he who runs may read.

On the right, as we enter the quadrangle, is Massachusetts Hall, the oldest of the college buildings, having been built in 1718 by the province for which it was named. It was built for a dormitory, and occupied as such for one hundred and fifty years. After the battle of Lexington the American soldiers were quartered therein. In 1870 the interior of the hall was altered; the two upper floors were thrown into one large room now used for examinations, and the two lower stories likewise converted into one story, which is used for examinations, recitations, and spreads. The place occupied by the old sundial is still to be seen in its gable.

"On the left is Harvard Hall, built in 1765, the second of that name. The original one, containing five thousand books,

including the library bequeathed by John Harvard, and the cabinet of apparatus, was burned in 1764. As the General Court was then holding sessions in this hall, the province provided for its rebuilding. During the Revolution the American army was quartered here, and the building suffered by it the loss of one thousand pounds of lead, which was cut from the roof, probably to be moulded into bullets. The building has served as chapel, library, refectory, as receptacle of philosophical apparatus and mineralogical cabinet. Commencement dinners were served here from 1842 to 1871. The bell in the belfry surmounting it has been used for many years to notify students of their numerous and varied engagements. At present the building is used as a physical laboratory and lecture room."

Turning to the right, we pass Matthews Hall, on whose site stood the first brick building in the college yard, which was built for the education of the Indians, and was called Indian College. The Indian Bible was printed here. Only one Indian, however, was ever graduated, and he died the year after.

On the corner nearest to Harvard Square is the old President's House, or the Wadsworth House, as its first occupant, in 1726, was President Wadsworth. It was used as a president's house until 1849, and has probably received within its walls more noted persons than any other house in Cambridge. Both Washington and Lee were quartered here in 1775. It is now a dormitory. Near it is one of the newer dormitories, Gray's (1863), and southeast of that is Boylston Hall, the chemical laboratory.

A little outside of the quadrangle, on the north side, is Gore Hall (1841), the college library, named for Christopher Gore, one of the greatest benefactors of the college. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, originally the shape of a Latin cross, but an addition has been made to the east transept. The entrance is on the south side of the eastern extension, and over the entrance is a gilt cross, a trophy of the siege of Louisburg, brought away by Massachusetts troops. The library con-

tains 250,000 volumes, and is the third in size in this country, being surpassed only by the Boston Public Library and the Congressional Library.

University Hall, on the eastern side of the quadrangle, contains the administrative and lecture rooms. It was built in 1815, and was the first stone building erected in the college yard. This is the center of the college. It contained at first chapel, commons, and recitation rooms. Commencement dinners were served here till 1841, and distinguished visitors were formerly entertained here. The president's office is in the southeastern part, and in it is the antique chair which from "time beyond the memory of man" has been used by the president when conferring degrees on Commencement days; also a sideboard which has cut in it "J. E., 1681," having belonged to the apostle to the Indians, John Eliot.

Directly behind Thayer Hall is Appleton Chapel, used for the devotional exercises of the students of the college proper, and occasionally for weddings and funerals. From it were buried Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Palfrey, Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, and others.

On the north and west sides of the quadrangle are the older buildings of the college; on the north side, Holworthy (1812); at right angles to it, Stoughton Hall (1805), the second of that name; and south of that, Hollis Hall. These are all dormitories. Wendell Phillips, when a student, occupied Room 23 in Stoughton Hall. Between Hollis and Stoughton is Holden Chapel, one of the oldest of the college buildings, having been erected in 1744.

In the area between Holden Chapel, Harvard and Hollis Halls, stands the Class Day Tree, around which on that day the graduating students have their scramble for the flowers with which the tree is decorated. This has been an interesting feature of Class Day since 1815. Leaving the college yard, and crossing Cambridge Street, we come to the new Hemenway Gymnasium, the handsomest and most commodious structure of the kind in the country. It is supplied with all the apparatus necessary for a thorough athletic training. East of



WASHINGTON ELM AND FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.



the gymnasium is the Lawrence Scientific School, which, when organized, thirty years ago, was the only school of the kind connected with a collegiate course of instruction. A little to the northwest of the gymnasium is the new Law School building.

Going down Cambridge Street, we come to the most magnificent and imposing of all the college buildings, Memorial Hall. This was built by the alumni of the college in memory of those of their number who died in the Civil War. It is of three grand divisions, distinct in their purposes, though all joined in one edifice. Memorial Hall proper, which is the central division or transept, forms a monumental vestibule to the two others. On the walls of this are marble tablets on which are inscribed the names, classified by college departments, of the graduates or students of the university who died in the war. Over the center of the transept rises the memorial tower, two hundred and six feet high, a landmark at great distances. From the western side of this vestibule opens the great hall which is used as a refectory by the students. Over a thousand persons can be accommodated at its tables. The walls are adorned by scores of portraits and busts of celebrated men, ancient and modern, the portraits being by Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, Story, Crawford, and others nearly as eminent. On the eastern side of the vestibule at either end, staircases lead to Sanders Theater. This is a small but beautiful theater accommodating fifteen hundred. Here are held the Commencement and Class Day exercises. In the open space at the west end of Memorial Hall is the statue of John Harvard.

Passing across the Common with its Soldiers' Monument, and leaving behind the place where the soldiers stood uncovered on the night of June 16, 1775, while President Langdon of Harvard offered prayer before they took up their night march to fortify Bunker Hill, we come to the Washington Elm, where Washington, on July 3, 1775, took command of the Colonial troops. Passing from here to Brattle Street, called in the Revolution, from the sympathies of many of its residents, "Tory Row," we come to the most famous residence in



LONGFELLOW'S HOUSE.

America, except Mount Vernon — Longfellow's home. It was built in 1759 by Colonel Vassall, who, being a royalist, deserted it in 1775, when it was occupied by Washington as a headquarters. Here Martha Washington joined him. Longfellow bought the place and here lived for many years, and died here in 1882. The park in front is called Longfellow Park. The poet greatly enjoyed his unobstructed view across the Charles. Lowell's house is farther down Brattle Street. It also was confiscated from its Tory owner, Lieutenant-Governor Oliver. Lowell died here in 1891.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, one of the most beautiful, and the first garden cemetery in the world (opened in 1831), lies beyond the home of Lowell. "On the north is the charming park around Fresh Pond; on the south Charles River winds seaward. Note the ponderous Egyptian entrance; the statue of Hosea Ballou; the bronze statue of Bowditch, to the right, inside; the grand Sphinx, commemorating the slain National soldiers in the War for the Union; and the handsome Chapel, in which are Greenough's statue of Winthrop, Crawford's of James Otis, Randolph Rogers' of John Adams, and Story's of Joseph Story. Phillips Brooks' grave is not far from the Chapel, on Mimosa Path. On the left of the entrance gate is James Russell Lowell's grave; and above it, on Indian Ridge, the marble sarcophagus of Longfellow. Francis Parkman is farther east, on Indian Ridge, and Oliver Wendell Holmes on Lime Avenue, beyond. Agassiz is covered by a rough stone block, on Bellwort Path; and elsewhere are the monuments to Channing, Spurzheim, Felton, Fields, Prescott, Palfrey, Ticknor, Sparks, Fanny Fern, Burlingame, Rufus Choate, Asa Gray, N. P. Willis, Dorothea L. Dix, and John Murray, the founder of Universalism in America. The highest hill is crowned by a far-viewing tower, near which are the last resting-places of Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Everett, and Sumner. The beauty of this wide area of hills, vales, and ponds has been improved by landscape gardening, fine trees, and rich flowers. The cemetery is open to visitors, except on Sunday, from 7 A.M. until sunset."

## LEXINGTON.

Lexington is about ten miles from Boston, and is easily reached by frequent trains from the Union Station. If one has time he will do well to leave the train at Munroe's and enter the village by the route of the British troops on the morning of April 19, 1775. Paul Revere had ridden over this road the night before. The way from Cambridge through Arlington is marked with several interesting historical tablets, which increase in number and interest as Lexington is approached. One should stop, if but for a few moments, at the Carey Library, where are preserved many historical relics. The Common is just beyond, with the historic houses grouped about it. The Clarke house, home of Jonas Clarke, the good pastor of Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were roused by Revere, is across the railroad, a short walk from the Common, and the restored "Old Belfry" is on the hill behind the Congregational Church. These are the only points of chief interest not grouped about the Common or met on the way into Lexington.

## CONCORD.

If one had time, he could hardly resist the temptation to follow from Lexington to Concord the line of the British march and retreat. But the train is a swifter vehicle, and to be preferred when time is short. Concord is twenty miles from Boston on the Fitchburg railway, which also runs through Lexington, and the two may be visited in a day. Concord has a double interest, literary and historical. Here are the homes of Emerson, Alcott, and Hawthorne, and not far away beside Lake Walden, which may be seen from the car windows, is the cairn that marks the site of the hut of Thoreau. All these, with Louisa May and the rest of the family of Alcott, are buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. The Old Cemetery in the heart of the town also has interest for those who can stop a bit and see it. In Concord also may be seen the parent vine — several of them, for that matter — of the famous Concord grape, which has perhaps added more wealth to the country



THE MINUTEMAN, CONCORD.



than the discovery of any gold mine. The man who gave to the world this grape, a Mr. Bull, died in Concord a few months ago. But if one sees nothing else in Concord, he must see "The Old Manse," and just behind it the battle field "by the rude bridge that arched the flood." Here stands the old monument on the side occupied by the British, and on the opposite side, the more modern, but not less impressive "Minuteman" designed by Daniel C. French, one of the most famous of American sculptors, and a resident of Concord.

### SALEM.

Few towns near Boston are more worthy a visit than Salem, long Boston's commercial rival. Here may be seen the birth-place of Hawthorne, the Custom House in which he worked and wrote, and two or more houses each positively known to have been the original "House of Seven Gables." Here is the frame of Roger Williams' church, the oldest Congregational church edifice in America, and here is his house, which also is noted as that in which the preliminary trials of the witches were held in 1693. At the Courthouse may also be seen the pins which the witches were said to have used in the torture of their victims, and the records of the trial of Rebecca Nurse and others in the handwriting of Samuel Parris. Other things of interest abound, but need not require specific mention here. Trains for Salem depart often from Union Station.

But one need not go to Salem for suggestions of witchcraft. Here in Boston, on June 13, 1648, Margaret Jones was hanged from a limb of the great elm on Boston Common for witchcraft. In 1656, Mrs. Ann Hibbins, a sister of Governor Bellingham, met a similar fate. If not a witch, she appears at least to have been an inveterate scold, and those were not times in which men made overnice discriminations in such matters.

In regard to New England witchcraft, whatever the explanation of that strange delusion, it deserves to be said that the popular charge of "burning witches" is false. There were no witches burned at the stake in New England. And again, it

should be remembered that whatever blame attaches to the history of that period belongs to the entire civilized world at that time. The executions at Salem were the last in New England. Probably nowhere in the civilized world did execution for witchcraft cease so early as here.

### HISTORIC PLYMOUTH.

Although the time allowed by excursion tickets affords but little opportunity for extended sightseeing, few Congregation-  
alists visit Boston even for so short a time without expressing a desire to see Plymouth. As those delegates who visit the "Mecca of America" must make the most of a short time, directions are here given.

In pleasant weather, and when time is not a consideration, the pleasantest and cheapest way to visit Plymouth is by boat. Coming around the Gurnet, and Clark's Island where on a great rock has been carved an inscription quoted from the Pilgrim records of the day spent beneath its shelter, "And on the Sabbath day wee rested"; past the anchorage of the Mayflower, the boat comes to the dock close to the rock where the Pilgrims landed. When time is short and weather uncertain, it is better to go by rail.

Plymouth is reached by train from Old Colony Station on Kneeland Street. Trains leave Boston at 6.45, 8.45 A.M., 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 5.45 P.M., arriving at Plymouth in about an hour and a half. Returning trains leave Plymouth 6.53, 7.05, 8.03, 10.03, 11.21, 11.53 A.M., 4.03, 5.21, 5.53 P.M.

Leaving the train at Plymouth Station, it is well to keep up the hill to the right to the National Monument, erected by the Pilgrim Society. The statue to Faith, which surmounts it, is the largest piece of granite statuary in the world.

The total height of the monument is eighty-one feet from the ground to the top of the head of the statue. Following are some of the dimensions of this work. Height of the base, forty-five feet; height of statue, thirty-six feet. The outstretched arm measures, from shoulder to elbow, ten feet one and one half inches; from elbow to tip of finger, nine feet

OLD FORT  
AND MEETING HOUSE

BURIAL HILL

EDWARD WINSLOW  
FRANCIS COOKE  
ISAAC ALLERTON  
JOHN BILLINGTON  
WILLIAM BREWSTER  
JOHN GOODWIN  
PETER BROWN

COMMON  
HOUSE

THE FIRST STREET NOW LEYDEN ST

GOV<sup>R</sup> BRADFORD  
NOW  
PILGRIM  
BOOKSTORE

TO PILGRIM HALL

AND  
MONUMENT.

PLYMOUTH  
IN  
1621

MEMORIAL  
TABLET

COLE'S HILL WHERE  
THOSE WHO DIED THE  
FIRST WINTER WERE  
BURIED.

STEPS

ROCK

WHARF

nine inches ; total length of arm, nineteen feet ten and one half inches. The head measures around at the forehead thirteen feet seven inches. The points of the star in the wreath around the head are just one foot across. The arm, just below the short sleeve, measures six feet ten inches around ; below the elbow, six feet two inches. The wrist is four feet around. The length of the finger pointing upwards is two feet one inch, and is one foot eight and one half inches around. The thumb measures one foot eight and one-half inches around. The circumference of the neck is nine feet two inches ; and the nose is one foot four inches long. From center to center of the eyes is one foot six inches. The figure is two hundred and sixteen times life size.

The plan of the principal pedestal is octagonal, with four small and four large faces. From the small faces project four buttresses, or winged pedestals. On the main pedestal stands the figure of Faith, one foot resting upon Forefathers' Rock, the left hand holding a Bible, the right uplifted pointing to heaven. On each of the four smaller or wing pedestals is a seated figure. They are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their Commonwealth. The first is Morality, holding the Decalogue in her left, and the scroll of Revelation in her right hand. Her look is upward toward the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above. In a niche on one side of her throne is a prophet, and in the other one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law : on one side Justice, on the other Mercy. The third is Education : on one side Wisdom, ripe with years, on the other Youth led by experience. The fourth figure is Freedom : on one side Peace rests under its protection, on the other Tyranny is overthrown by its powers. Upon the faces of the projecting pedestals are alto-reliefs, representing scenes from the history of the Pilgrims, — the Departure from Delft-Haven, the Signing of the Social Compact, the Landing at Plymouth, and the First Treaty with the Indians. From here one has a beautiful view of the harbor. The Cowyard where the Mayflower came to anchor, the Gurnet, Clark's Island, and the Miles Standish Monument in Duxbury.

Returning from the monument grounds to Court Street (the main street), the first interesting point of visitation is Pilgrim Hall, which should be visited for its Pilgrim and Colonial relics and noted paintings. The entrance fee is twenty-five cents, and it is maintained by the Pilgrim Society.

A short distance from Pilgrim Hall, still keeping upon Court Street, the Courthouse occupies a commanding site on the right, a pretty lawn in front. In this building are to be found many valuable and curious documents, including the Patent Documents and Records of the Colony, the will of Miles Standish, etc. These will be shown upon application in the Registry of Deeds.

The Courthouse is situated at the base of Burial Hill, on the north; but to visit this famous spot it is better to return to Court Street and continue the walk southward. At the head of North Street the name of the main thoroughfare changes from Court to Main Street, and the course is directly through the business section of the town. Main Street soon abuts upon Leyden Street, the first street laid out by the Pilgrims, and abounding in their memorials to this day. Arrived at Leyden Street, on the right looking westward, is Town Square, and beyond the square the gravestones of Burial Hill in full view.

On the left, or eastward, the street runs directly to the water front, a side street at the brow of the hill, opposite the *first house*, winding northerly to Cole's Hill, which overlooks the Rock and its canopy.

From Burial Hill a series of the finest outlooks imaginable are afforded, including scenes and localities of greater or less historic importance, and all the immediate neighborhoods are centers of historic association. Here is the site of the ancient fort, which served as a meeting-house, and towards which the Pilgrims wended their way with muskets upon shoulder or swords in place. The graves of Pilgrims are in every part of this elevated burying ground. Looking outward over the ocean waters the course of the Mayflower, her anchorage, Clark's Island, the Gurnet, and all the harbor and bay situa-



tions connected with Pilgrim adventures are in full view. Landward some notable localities of Council Fires and Indian feasts are to be seen. From Burial Hill standpoints the town lies literally under one's feet.

Leyden Street, by which the hill is ascended, is the oldest street in New England. Along it on the right, as we descend the street, were the houses of Winslow, Cooke, Allerton, and Billington (above Middle Street), Elder Brewster, Goodwin, and Browne in the order named. Below, on a site that is plainly marked, the Common House, the first house, begun Christmas Day O. S. 1620, stood. The houses were made of hewn planks, thatched, with gardens behind. Governor Bradford's house stood on the opposite side of the street, on the corner below the Church of the Pilgrimage. Leyden Street leads directly to Cole's Hill and the water front, overlooking the Rock and the shore line. Cole's Hill was the place of burial of many of the Pilgrims who died during the first winter, their graves having been carefully concealed, so that the Indians might not know of them. Here were buried, also, many Indians. The Rock and the original landing place are at the base of this steep hill, and a few steps bring the visitor from its brow to the canopy over the Rock. In the war of the Revolution, and in that which followed from 1812 to 1815, fortifications were maintained upon this hill.

As the distances oceanward are somewhat deceptive to unpracticed eyes, it may here be noted that from the water front opposite the canopy of the Rock the distance to Gurnet Light is within a small fraction of five miles. The length of Plymouth Beach, which forms the outer protection of the harbor, from the Manomet Hills to the extreme point of the beach, is a little more than three and a half miles. The beach from head to point is two and five eighths miles in length. When the Pilgrims landed, this beach was largely covered with forest growth, in which deer and other animals common to the Plymouth woods to this day roamed.

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